

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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AIMING FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICA, CIVIC FOLK CONVENTION

Continental Association Concentrating Efforts for National Park Development at Annual Sessions

WANTS U. S. BUREAU

Delegates Eagerly Await Addresses of Secretary Fisher and J. Horace McFarland, Organization's President

WASHINGTON—With the establishment of a federal bureau of national parks as its principal aim, and in a general way to give added impetus to the movement for a more beautiful America, the American Civic Association began its seventh annual convention here today. The sessions will continue through Thursday and Friday.

The bureau planned by the association is to be an adjunct of the department of the interior, in which project the cooperation of President Taft and Secretary Fisher is assured.

The annual address of J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the association, who tonight will answer the question, "Are National Parks Worth While?" is eagerly awaited by the delegates.

Representatives of civic improvement activity from all parts of the United States and Canada are at the convention.

The first address today was by J. Lockie Wilson of Toronto, Can., on the subject "Good News From Canada." Mr. Wilson is secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Association. William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., followed, on "The Daily Life of Frankfort." Mr. Foulke is president of the National Municipal League, and his address described conditions as he found them last summer in the German city. Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis was one of the speakers today. Her subject was "What Organized Women Are Doing." She is the president of the general federation of women's clubs. Irving Kane Pond of Chicago, president of the American Institute of Architects, talked on "The Architect and the Community." Ernest Thompson Seton talked about "The Boy Scouts and Civic Improvement."

The afternoon of today was given over to a recognition meeting, so that the delegates had an opportunity to greet one another informally. In the late afternoon there will be an illustrated lecture by William Gladstone Steel on "The Beauty Spots of Oregon."

STATE BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

At the meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in the Hotel Vendôme this afternoon, reports of committees on international arbitration, national legislation relating to communications from the Panama-Pacific international exposition, American Embassy Association and National Tariff Commission Association, and on state legislation regarding the advisability of establishing a minimum wage board to fix the rates of wages for women or minors in any industry will be considered.

Amos T. Saunders of Clinton will address the council upon the new compensation act which takes effect on July 1, 1912, supplanting the law in reference to employers liability.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP MERGER PROTESTED BY DRY GOODS MEN

A protest against the consolidation of the Eastern Steamship Company with other lines based on the contention that the new corporation is trying to double its capital stock without increasing its assets correspondingly was unanimously voted today at a meeting of the transportation committee of the New England Dry Goods Association.

Mayor Fitzgerald's stand on the question was endorsed.

It was resolved to send copies of the protest to President Taft, to United States Senators Lodge and Crane and to the interstate commerce commission. The protest was signed by J. C. B. Smith, chairman of the transportation committee.

Mayor Attacks Merger

BROCKTON, Mass.—Before 125 members of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce, Mayor John Fitzgerald of Boston, on Tuesday denounced the Eastern Steamship consolidation. The mayor spoke at a meeting held in the Hotel Belmont. His subject was "New England's Opportunities."

Mayor Fitzgerald said the stock of the steamship companies in the consolidation was increased from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000. As a result of the increase in capitalization the stock has jumped from \$4 to \$120.

Seeks Exchange Inquiry

Mayor Fitzgerald has sent a letter to Henry Hornblower, president of the Boston stock exchange, in which he asks for an investigation of the steamship combination before its securities are listed.

EMPEROR OF INDIA RECEIVES OFFICERS OF HIS NATIVE ARMY

(By the United Press)
DELHI, India.—This morning the King received officers of the native forces. The King has received many messages of thanks for his decision to move the capital to Delhi. Most of the native potentates are greatly pleased. The cost of the change is estimated at \$25,000,000.

This afternoon the King and Queen attended a garden party at the fort at which all the high officials and native princes were present. For the people there was a great fête below the walls of the fort. A vast multitude was in attendance.

While the fête was in progress their majesties, surrounded by their court, appeared on the fort walls, where the old Mogul emperors used to show themselves. They were greeted with loud cheers.

Tonight the fort will be illuminated and there will be a great fireworks display, while inside a state banquet will be held.

Edward C. Butler of Mexico City, Mex., who is visiting Boston, gave the Monitor representative interesting reminiscences bearing on the durbar held in Delhi, India.

Early in 1857 his father, the Rev. Dr. William Butler, with his family, including his infant son Edward, reached India to start the Methodist missions there. When the Sepoy rebellion broke out Dr. Butler was the only Methodist minister in that country of 300,000,000 people and possibly the only American.

On the first advice of the rising Dr. Butler refused to leave Bareilly but was finally induced to fly with his family to Xynce Tal, in the Himalayan foothills. On the backs of elephants and in palanquins the family and other followers made their way to the uplands through the Terai, the deep tropical forest of 100 miles.

For seven months they were safe at

NO LICENSE GAINS IN THE ELECTIONS IN 15 BAY STATE CITIES

No Municipality Changes Its Position on the Question but Majorities Against Show an Increase

MR. HATFIELD WINS

Returns from the 15 municipal elections Tuesday show that the no-license advocates gained a slight advantage. While no city changed its position on

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DECIDING PLACE FOR NEXT MEET AT AERO CLUB

NEW YORK—Aeronauts in all parts of the world are keenly interested in the meeting at the Aero Club of America today by the committee in charge of the next international aviation meet. By virtue of Weymann's victory in England last July the international meet will be held in America next summer.

Chicago is the favorite, because it has a large and active aero club, a good flying field on the lake front and showed its ability to conduct a meet properly last summer.

ARREST ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—George Lawton and Antonio A. Sylvia were arrested here Tuesday night on charges of conspiring to buy votes at the last state election on Nov. 7, this year. The men appear in court today.

T. F. LAWLOR NAMED COMMISSIONER OF FALL RIVER POLICE

Governor Foss Sends in Nomination Along With That of Admiral Merry for Naval Training School

CLERK IS CONFIRMED

Governor Foss sent to the executive council today the name of Timothy F. Lawlor of Fall River to be police commissioner of that city to succeed James

(Continued on page five, column six)

MEMBERS OF ROYAL FAMILY ARE RESCUED FROM LINER ASHORE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—A despatch from Tangier states that the French cruiser Priant reached the steamer Delhi ashore near Gibraltar today and took off all the passengers. The navy department issued a confirmation later of the despatch reporting the saving of the passengers, including the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their daughters, the Princesses Alexandra and Maud. The Duchess is a sister of King George.

The Duke of Fife assisted the officers in quelling the passengers. The duchess and the princesses showed great bravery, according to wireless messages. The Delhi carried a large number of passengers including members of the British nobility and Americans.

MAYOR URGES BOSTON MAN FOR VACANCY ON STATE HIGHWAY BOARD

Mayor Fitzgerald sent a communication to Governor Foss today urging that a Boston man be named for the vacancy on the state highway commission caused by the resignation of Harold Parker of Lancaster who was chairman of the board.

The other two members are Frank S. Kemp of Springfield and William H. Scholer of Beverly.

"At present the commission contains no member from Boston or even the metropolitan district," says the mayor. "It is not too much to infer that this omission is reflected in the indifference with which the needs of Boston are regarded in the commission."

Only 1.4 miles of state highways out of a total mileage of nearly 900 enter Boston and their cost is less than 2 per cent—a considerable part of this assessed upon Boston by special act—of the cost of the entire system of the commonwealth, which approximates \$8,000,000. When we consider that Boston pays 35 per cent of the state tax, or nearly \$3,000,000, for roads almost none of which pass through the city, the natural results of a preponderance of non-resident membership in the commission are only too apparent.

"About 55 per cent of the automobiles in Massachusetts are owned within a radius of 20 miles of the capital. Our park roads, both city and metropolitan, are thronged with these vehicles and the wear and tear to which their surfaces are subjected has increased the expense of maintenance enormously in the last five years."

"While the highway commission has only an advisory relation to the Legislature its voice on matters which lie within its province is generally heeded, and I respectfully submit that that voice should not continue to be unanimously hostile to our claims."

As the result of a conference which he had with the Governor today, the mayor said that he believed legislation doubling, or at least greatly increasing the license fees for automobiles, would be passed. At the same time the mayor said that he thought Boston's contention that it got no benefit from the license fees collected by the state would be met and the city would be given its share to pay for repairs for the parkways.

The mayor met the Governor in the executive offices in the State House. The question of the appointment of a new

(Continued on page five, column two)

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GIVES HIS APPROVAL OF SECRETARY MEYER

Asked Concerning Central Navy Yard Plan, Former President Says He Indorses Acts of Head of Navy

CROWD GREETED HIM

State Street Blocked and Police Kept Busy as He Leaves Harvard University Overseers Meeting

"You can say generally that I will back up George von L. Meyer in about anything he does," said Col. Theodore Roosevelt to a reporter of The Christian Science Monitor, just after the close of the meeting of the overseers of Harvard University at 50 State street, today. The statement was made in answer to the question of whether the colonel approved Secretary Meyer's plan for a central navy yard, which eliminates the Charlestown plant.

At first Colonel Roosevelt, who was hurrying from the building, declined to talk with the newspaper man, declaring "I won't say a thing on any subject," but after deliberating for a moment he reconsidered, refusing, however, to amplify his reply.

Colonel Roosevelt, who was accompanied by his son Kermit and Dr. J. Collins Warren, in whose car he was taken to the meeting place of the overseers, remained nearly half an hour after the meeting, chatting with former Gov. John D. Long and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. During the meeting a big crowd had gathered in State street, blocking all traffic and necessitating the presence of a squad of police to keep the passageway clear to the Warren automobile.

Only routine business, it was announced, was transacted at the meeting. Colonel Roosevelt, arrayed in his wide-brimmed sombrero, arrived at 50 State street about 25 minutes late in the car of Dr. Warren. Others who attended the meeting were Secretary Meyer, Lawrence E. Sexton of New York, Frederick Fish, William Endicott, Judge Robert E. Grant, Moses Williams and W. L. Richardson, former dean of the Harvard medical school.

After the close of the meeting Colonel Roosevelt chatted with President Lowell and former Governor Long until the arrival of his son, Kermit. The colonel, Kermit, Dr. Warren and the Monitor reporter were then hurried into an elevator to avoid the crowd of newspaper men that had collected in the corridor and were quickly lowered to the basement and after jumping some four feet to the floor rushed through a side door of the building.

Members of the party reached the car of Dr. Warren before they were discovered by the crowd. Just as they reached the door of the car, much to the surprise of the police who were still trying to keep a clear space in front of the main doorway, a cry of "Hurrah for the next President" went up, and cheer after cheer arose as the automobile forced its way through the massed enthusiasts.

Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit were then taken to the Hotel Touraine, where they lunched together, and it was the colonel's intention to spend the afternoon with his son. This evening Colonel Roosevelt will be given a formal dinner by his host, Mr. Rhodes.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Boston Tuesday afternoon and spent the night at the home of James Ford Rhodes, the historian. He was the only speaker at the dinner of the Harvard Travelers Club at the Exchange Club Tuesday evening. He talked on his African hunting trip.

The dinner was attended by nearly 200 members of the club. Dr. Theodore Lyman presided. Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to say about politics.

ARIZONA CARRIED BY DEMOCRATS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Indications today are that the Democrats have carried Arizona in the first state elections held Tuesday. The constitutional clause providing for the recall of judges which was objectionable to President Taft has been eliminated by an overwhelming vote.

George W. P. Hunt, Democratic candidate for Governor, is running ahead of Edward W. Wells, Republican, while Carl Hayden, Democrat for Congress, has a big lead over John Williams, Republican. Early returns indicate the Democrats have elected a majority of both houses of the Legislature.

ITALIAN DEFEAT SUPPRESSED

(By the United Press)
ROME—In accordance with the government's orders the papers today contain no mention of Tuesday's battle at Gharian in which the Italians were defeated by the Turks.

GANG OF LABORERS AT WORK ON THE COMMON



An example of the work the city is doing to improve the character of the soil on this great breathing spot.

MR. SULZER URGES HOUSE TO DENOUNCE PACT WITH RUSSIANS

WASHINGTON—Asserting that Russian violations of the passport treaty have become intolerable, Representative Sulzer (Democrat, New York), chairman of the committee on foreign affairs demanded today that the House take immediate action.

"This joint resolution speaks for itself; no patriotic citizen need apologize for it," he said. "It demands the abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832 because for nearly half a century Russia has refused to recognize passports of American citizens without discrimination on account of race or religion."

"We cannot tolerate this injustice to some of our citizens. It is foreign to everything for which the civilized world stands at the dawn of the twentieth century."

"This is not a Jewish question. It is an American question. Russia refuses to recognize American passports held by Baptist missionaries, Catholic priests and American divines on account of their religion."

"There can be no arbitration of this elemental principle of our government. There must be no more delay, but a new treaty arranged in which Russia can find no loophole to discriminate against any class of American citizens."

U. S. MARINES PUT ON SHORE IN CHINA AS MISSION GUARD

(By the United Press)
YO-CHOW—A party of marines from the United States gunboat Villa Lobos, which was sent up the Yangtze river to protect missionaries, arrived here overland from Tung-Ting lake today. Pirates have been active in this section.

(Continued on page five, column three)

GRAND LODGE IN SESSION

The grand lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. and A. M., is meeting in the Masonic Temple this afternoon to elect officers and transact other business.

FRENCH AVIATOR FALLS

(By the United Press)
PARIS—Lieut. Charles Lanthéaume, a famous aviator, was slain near Etampes today when his monoplane fell 1500 feet.

WORK OF RENOVATING SOIL ON COMMON IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY

Favorable conditions and a desire to advance the work as far as possible before the ground freezes are resulting in much progress in the renovation of Boston Common.

It has been many years since the Common has received so much attention as it is receiving at present. What may be accomplished by improvement of the soil is indicated already by the new growth of tree roots and the better condition of the grass in the territory which has been finished.

It may be two or three years before results begin to appear in the tree branches, but most favorable conditions are expected before that time unless nature resorts to unaccountable freaks in the change of seasons. All of the trees which have been treated are sending forth good rootlets and the soil is beginning to take moisture better. Nearly one half of this work is finished, and the grounds have been inclosed with wire fence nettings. The northerly portion was the first part worked upon. While present weather conditions prevail, work can go on consistently, but when the next cold spell sets in, and causes a frosty crust to form on the ground, the workmen will quit work until spring.

The will of George F. Parkman made a large bequest for the improvement of Boston's park system, and specifically stated that a portion of the money be expended on the improvement of the Common. At present \$140,000 has been appropriated from the income for carrying on the work.

A new irrigation system has been installed, and it has been estimated that the soil rejuvenation is costing about \$7500 per acre. Thirteen acres have been resown.

The consulting architects say that the drying up of the soil is due to some extent to the Tremont street subway excavations which lowered the water level several feet below normal. The failure of the trees and grass on the

(Continued on page five, column three)

RECORD IS MADE FOR MEMBERSHIP BY THE RHODE ISLAND GRANGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Rhode Island state grange today Frank E. Marchant, master, advocated, among other things, a liberal parcels post law and further development of the Rhode Island college at Kingston. The annual reports showed that there are 42 subordinate granges in the state, all of which, with one exception, increased their membership during the past year.

The total increase this year has been greater than in any one year since the grange was organized. Five new granges were established. This is the first time in 11 years the organization has held its annual session in Providence.

Mr. Marchant also urged conservation of the natural resources, the establishment of reasonably liberal market facilities for farmers by Providence, a change in the courses for the preparation of teachers for the public schools, cooperation with the state board of agriculture in institute work, a rigid supervision of automobiles upon the highways and the necessity for checking the gypsy and browntail moths and other insect pests.

TALK OF MR. ROOSEVELT FOR 1912 IS SUBSIDING

Still a Factor to Be Reckoned With in National Convention, but He Desires, It Is Said, to Wait Until 1916

STAND BY MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—There is a noticeable subsidence today of the Roosevelt talk following the meeting of the Republican national committee on Tuesday and the defeat of the direct primary plan of the progressives, after it had been voted that the 1912 convention should meet in the Auditorium in Chicago on June 18.

Judging from the talk of men on both sides of the Republican presidential question there is today much less likelihood of his nomination at Chicago in June than there seemed to be on Tuesday and the day before. The more conservative members of the national committee and in both houses of Congress have been applying the logic of the situation

to those who have thought Mr. Roosevelt's nomination certain and the result has been a decided stiffening of the backbones of the Taft men.

Orders to all Taft leaders to insist upon ironclad instructions being given by state conventions to delegates to the national convention were framed today by Secretary Hilles and Harry S. New, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the convention. In this way the Taft men plan to prevent a stampede in the convention and hope to cause the instruction of enough delegates to insure the renomination of the President.

The Indiana situation held the center of attention today with renewed counter-statements by Harry S. New and Edwin M. Lee, state chairman, who asserted that Mr. Taft couldn't carry Indiana. Mr. New said at the White House that Mr. Lee's statement was "inspired" and part of a "prearranged plan" that "brought" Mr. Lee to Washington by way of New York.

"My attention having just been called

(Continued on page five, column one)

Why not tell your neighbor, when he is through reading the copy of the Monitor which you pass to him, to pass it to another with an invitation to pass it to some one else? Some copies pass along through fifteen or twenty different hands.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States..... 2c
To Foreign Countries..... 5c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

TALK ON ADVERTISING HEARD BY PUBLICITY CLUB OF SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A practical talk on advertising was given at the noon luncheon of the Publicity Club at Barr's restaurant Tuesday. The speaker was Willard E. Freeland, assistant secretary of the Worcester Publicity Association. His subject was "A Plea for More Efficient Retail Advertising."

"In my own mind," said Mr. Freeland, "I have always divided the advertiser's problem into five grand divisions: Appropriation, media, copy, and cuts, layout, co-operation. The appropriation, the first—and with many advertisers the last—of the middle—is a real problem. I remember one big shoe manufacturing firm that was saved from failure by the insistence of one of the partners that all costs should be figured on the basis of the largest possible production not only when the factory was running at capacity but at all other seasons. I thoroughly believe that the retailer should absorb some of this idea and should plan his appropriation for the year on the basis of his best season."

"When you see a cut or display line that is likely to be associated with the reader's former experience," said Mr. Freeland in discussing the question of copy, "you have established a bond that will make him read further. Why then waste time and money on pretty cuts and pretty sayings that are not in some way linked up to your story? Why make the mistake of placing an attractive and catchy cut below your legend so that the eye will jump down to it and then go on to the next fellow's ad? Why not enter to that same use of pleasure inherent in every human being by properly dividing the proportions of your advertisement instead of offending the eye and creating an unconscious state of rebellion in the reader's mind? I decry the use of the superlative. There is something wrong with a man's mental processes when he thinks to impress people with the use of such words as greatest, grandest, stupendous, extraordinary, gigantic and the host of other extravagant words that meet our eye in every newspaper of the land. I am not a believer in the use of comparative prices. Many of the strongest retail concerns have dropped the use of this feature of the usual retail copy and I have yet to hear of the concern which has gone back to such use."

"If you have occasion to make sweeping reductions be sure and include in your copy a full statement of the reason for such reduction, couched in such truthful and sensible terms that the reader will be able to see a logical reason therefor. If your buyer has made an error of judgment and overloaded some department, say so; it won't hurt you. People will be impressed with the fact that you are frank and truthful and that you are only human like themselves. Be sure and state prices always. Give adequate description of the goods you offer. Do not by direct statement or by innuendo mention your competitors or competing lines. It serves only to distract attention, the one thing you are most desirous of retaining. Study the wonderful power of habit. Make all use possible of this universal trait. Keep your business always before the people by continuity in advertising. Have some one thing in your advertisements, some special name cut, some special face of type, some general arrangement of copy that will bring you and your business to the reader's mind at even a cursory glance."

"A word about cooperation. Note the method of national and technical magazines and endeavor to get on the same page with your competitors, that you may all share in the assured result of cumulative advertising. When you boost your competitors' game you are boosting your own. Be honest in your copy and be honest in your goods and selling methods. Make sure that every clerk knows precisely what you are advertising for the day. Change your windows to agree with your ads. Employ cheerful aids and cheerful clerks. Use every means to create an air of confidence and good will and optimism. Thus will you create trade for yourself and your community, strengthen the faith of the public in the printed word and make of advertising what it should be—your most successful salesman."

CAMBRIDGE PASTOR INSTALLED
The Rev. William H. Brokenshire was installed as pastor of the Wood Memorial church, Austin and Columbia streets, Cambridge, Tuesday afternoon. The services were in charge of the Suffolk North Association.

MONSIEUR BEUCAIRE WILL BE PRESENTED BY WOMAN'S CLUB

Members of the Chelsea Woman's Club will present "Monsieur Beucaire" at Gordon's theater on the evening of Dec. 19. Three sets of stage scenery from the Castle Square theater will be used. The play will be given under the direction of the literature committee, of which Mrs. Anne E. Guild is chairman. Mrs. Guild is giving much time to make the affair a success. The other members of the committee are Miss Mary S. Keene, Mrs. Jennie B. Cobb, Mrs. Jessie B. Plummer and Mrs. Lizzie D. Willard.

Previous to the fire of 1908 it was the custom of the club to give a play annually in the Academy of Music. But since that date no play has been given. This year the club members were enthusiastic about returning to the old custom. No expense will be spared to make this the best play ever given by the club as it is not a money raising enterprise and merchants have not been solicited for advertising in the program. The women have obtained as coach Miss Hazel McKaye. Miss McKaye will go to Cincinnati Jan. 1 as first assistant to the pageant master of the "World in Cincinnati."

Attractive posters have been prepared by the Misses Marion Whitney and Elizabeth Bailey and Master Myles Plummer. The ushers will be in charge of Mrs. Walter F. Jones. Music will be furnished by the Boston orchestra, of which Mrs. Belle Yeaton Renfrew, a member of the club, is the leader.

The cast is:
Monsieur Beucaire, Mrs. Grace L. Hixon
Major Molyneux,
Lord Winterset, Mrs. Dorothy B. Morrill
Mr. Bantison, Mrs. Angie A. Fracker
Beau Nash, Mrs. Eloise H. Moon
Mr. Rakell, Miss Marion L. Davis
Lord Townbrake, Mrs. Ethel Caldwell
Mr. Bickitt, Mrs. Jennette C. Wyeth
Captain Badger, Mrs. Eva H. Parker
Marquise de Mirepoix,
Mrs. Lizzie D. Willard
Joliffe, Miss M. Abbie Davis
Francis, Mrs. Theodore Spencer
First attendant, Mrs. Fannie B. Endicott
Second attendant, Miss Mabel M. Hoyt
Lady Mary Carlisle, Miss Elsie Martin
Lady Lucy, Miss Hazel Knowlton
Mrs. Mahaley, Miss Jennette C. Wyeth
Miss Paitelot, Mrs. Grace L. Carr
Miss Presbrey, Mrs. Florence E. Reed
Lady Rellerton, Mrs. Edie M. Reineck
Lady in waiting, Mrs. Kate C. Achorn

INTERSCHOLASTIC OFFICERS CHOSEN

DOVER, N. H.—The Southeastern New Hampshire Interscholastic League at its annual meeting elected these officers for the ensuing year: President, Harry Walker of Exeter; vice-president, Melvin Smith of Dover; secretary and treasurer, William H. Bacon of Rochester.

After some discussion the football championship was awarded to Portsmouth, though the forfeited game with Dover was considered. This league comprises the high schools of Dover, Somersworth, Exeter and Rochester.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)

View of Chauncy street (formerly Chauncy place). This view shows the first opening on the left, Exeter place. The next street was Bedford and on the corner was the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association building, which was used as a temporary city hall during the erection of the present one. Next to this was the Chauncy Hall school, and the building beyond was the First Congregational church. This edifice was dedicated July 21, 1808, and Chauncy street derives its name from the Rev. Charles Chauncy, one of its ministers. In 1868 the building was torn down to make way for business houses, and the society now worships in the Back Bay. Just beyond the church, on the corner of Summer street, was the postoffice.

PUBLIC SAFETY IS SOUGHT BY PRIZES

Placing reliance upon the cooperation of the public in its efforts to safeguard travel on the city streets, the Boston Elevated Railway Company has seized on the unique method of inviting the boys and girls in the high schools or private schools to enter a prize competition for verses in rhyme. The contributions are to concern caution in the streets, in the interest of public safety, particularly relating to street cars and traffic in the vicinity of the car lines. These verses are not to exceed 24 lines for the entire composition, and the winner of the first prize is to receive \$50 in gold. More than that, this best

contribution is to be circulated among the pupils in grammar, primary and kindergarten grades in the metropolitan district.

Besides the first prize there will be a second prize of \$25, a third prize of \$15 and a fourth prize of \$10. The next best 200 compositions submitted will receive each a prize of \$2.50. Verses winning prizes other than the first will be circulated in the schools from time to time. At no period in urban history, the company points out, has a more diversified element sought to use the streets; and electric cars, automobiles, horse-drawn vehicles and pedestrians now frequently claim the middle of the road at one and the same time. In interesting the boys and girls in the matter of street caution the Boston Elevated believes it has hit upon a plan of education that will work general good.

MALDEN PLANNING MERCHANTS' WEEK

Arrangements are progressing for the observance of merchants' week in Malden. Edwin Troland, president of the Board of Trade, has announced this committee of arrangements: Walter S. Hopkins, R. C. Clifford, William J. Caldwell, Charles G. Warren, former mayor; Fred N. Joslin, P. J. McShane and Col. Elmore E. Locke. All but the last two served on the committee last May.

EMPRESS OF CHINA REFOATED
NEW YORK.—A Tokio message to the New York Herald says that the Canadian Pacific line steamship Empress of China, which went ashore on July 27, 40 miles from Yokohama, was refloated Tuesday.

NEW BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY

Passion Play and Folk Tales Are Subjects of Lectures Free to Public This Week

THE lecture Thursday evening at the Boston public library will be on "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," by the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly. On Sunday afternoon the lecture will be "Folk Tales of Many Lands," by Mary W. Cronan.

A delightful garden book, called "The Joy of Gardens," by Lena May McCauley appears in the fine arts department this week. Formal gardens with pergolas and fountains, old-fashioned gardens with larkspur and foxglove, hollyhocks and mignonette are delightfully pictured. Italian gardens, Japanese gardens and California gardens, vie with each other in splendor and sweetness, riot of color or restful simplicity. "Let not the grass grow on the paths that lead to the house of your friend," you are advised, and on the path you find the sweetbrier in bud and the morning-glory bending its perfect spiral toward the iris bloom.

"De Dom van Utrecht," with plates and text by S. Muller gives a complete and detailed account of this beautiful Gothic cathedral, simple in its lines, interesting in the quaintly carved details, which appear to have been sadly mutilated and most of the niches bereft of their statues. The cloister is one of the most interesting portions, showing windows with beautiful tracery, surmounted by beautifully sculptured pinnacles.

A great portfolio of plates which profusely illustrate the baroque architecture and decorative sculpture of Roman churches, is by Giulio Magni, architect. This is edited by C. Crudo & Co., Societa Italiana di Edizioni Artistiche di Torino, and comprises 138 plates. Even if one does not admire this florid style of architecture he cannot help admiring the extraordinary facility of the artists who produced these flamboyant sculptures and decorations. The baroque style originated in Latin art and its development was essentially Italian. It came like a huge blast at a period when art,

learning, wealth and political glory were at their height.

"Vermeer van Delft," by Eduard Plietzsch, contains 35 reproductions of paintings illustrating his text. These are particularly interesting as showing the source of inspiration of a type of picture which has gained a local reputation. We refer to the tea tables and figures lighted from a near-by window painted by Edmund Tarbell and many other Boston artists. Vermeer's subjects have a quaint charm which we miss in the modern pictures, and a greater breadth and simplicity.

"The Bargain Book," by C. E. Jerrold and Lewis Bettany, describes the unique "finds" made by collectors and tells how some choice museum pieces were acquired. One chapter, which is of interest at this time when we have heard so much of the disappearance of the "Mona Lisa" and the loss and discovery of the "Fra Angelico," describes many other thefts in the art world.

"Lamb's Textile Industries of the United States" gives biographical sketches of prominent men and a historical resume of the process of textile manufacture from the earlier records to the present. It is illustrated by many portraits of men prominent in the industry, as well as their mills, and details of the machinery.



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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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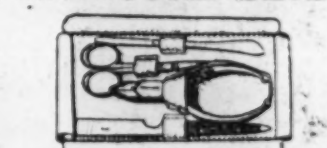


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WARD'S

Leading Events in the Athletic World

STATUS OF BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB IS IN DOUBT

W. B. Winslow Announces That There Is No Truth in Reported Purchase by New York Men

IS BIG SURPRISE

Followers of the Boston National League Baseball Club are this afternoon wondering just what the status of that club is. Announcement was made last night in New York that the team had been purchased by J. C. Gaffney of that city, a large contractor, and John Montgomery Ward, the former New York National League shortstop. This was followed this morning by a denial from W. B. Winslow, one of the executors of the Russell estate and temporary president of the club, who said that no sale had yet been made and that no option had been given.

That a deal had been made by Messrs. Gaffney and Ward whereby they will soon own the team, if they do not already, is the general belief in this city. It was said this afternoon by a person who has been more or less connected with the affairs of the team in the past year that such a deal had been made and that the money for the first instalment had been arranged for.

John M. Ward is slated for the presidency of the club, and will reside in Boston, while Edward Hanlon is generally picked as manager. The price paid for the Russell interests is said to be \$180,000 for the franchise and players.

Mr. Ward has been considering a purchase of the club for some time, but sprang a surprise on lawyer Winslow late this afternoon when he arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria with Mr. Gaffney, and the party took an automobile to Mr. Gaffney's office, where the firm's lawyers and attorneys Winslow and John M. Ward soon had the proper papers drawn up and signed.

After making public the purchase of the club Mr. Gaffney announced that Mr. Ward would have all the backing necessary to build up a winner for Boston, a city that he had a special love for.

HARVARD HOCKEY SCHEDULE IS OUT

Harvard's hockey schedule does not allow for any western trip for that team during the holiday recess and the aggregation will have to be content with playing only one real game, probably with Technology, prior to the vacation. Some sort of practice work will be held during the vacation by the squad. There will not be two games with the Princeton seven on the ice this year, as was unauthoritatively announced some time ago. The freshman hockey schedule was approved, but it was not given out. The game with the Yale entering class team was announced for New Haven on Feb. 17. J. R. Pratt '12 was appointed coach of the freshman hockey team. The schedule:

Jan. 6, open; 10, Princeton at New York; 16, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 21, Cornell; 31, St. Michaels; Feb. 3, McGill; 10, Dartmouth; 17, Yale at Boston; 21, Yale at New Haven; 24, Yale in case of tie (place undecided).

PENN ATHLETICS SHOW LOSS

PHILADELPHIA—J. C. Gilpin, treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, has reported that the association is practically bankrupted so far as ready cash is concerned. During the last year the expenses amounted to \$50,000. The loss incurred in the various sports this year amounted to \$8207.97 up to Sept. 1, 1911, bringing the total deficit to that date to \$14,881.04. Football showed the only substantial profit, and yet the receipts from this sport are off considerably from 1908 and 1909. The receipts to Sept. 1 totaled \$40,046.50 and the expenses \$25,558.29. Basketball was the only other sport showing a profit. The profit was \$593. The net loss on baseball was \$2339.58, track lost \$3628.66, rowing \$9251.10 and the minor sports \$2442.58.

B. A. A. SEVEN BEATS HARVARD

The B. A. A. hockey team defeated the Harvard seven in a 45-minute scrimmage at the Arena Tuesday afternoon, the Unicorn team shutting out their opponents and scoring five goals themselves.

OXFORD WINS AT RUGBY

LONDON—Oxford University defeated Cambridge University in the annual Rugby football match played at Queen's Club Tuesday, by a score of 19 to 0.

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COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 48

John W. Field, Yale University

NEW HAVEN—From Tulsa, Okla., in the spring of 1900 there went to Washington, D. C., a thick-set, sturdy, 14-year-old lad to learn the ways of the East and to rid himself of many of the typical mannerisms of the "boy from the country." That boy developed into the head coach who, during the past season, was in charge of the Yale University football squad—John W. Field or Jack Field, as he has been known ever since he entered college.

Coach Field was a born all-round athlete. The first 14 years of his life had been spent in the open riding horses bareback, and in other ways hardening his muscles for the football battles to follow. The first time he ever got into a scrimmage was on a corner lot, used then as the playground for the pupils of the Maury grammar school in Washington. He was played at right tackle and right half back.

Several years later he went to the Eastern high school in Washington. He had grown and was immediately shaped for right halfback on that team, of which two years later he was captain. While in high school he was first base and captain of the baseball team; a member of the one-mile relay team; right forward and manager of the basketball team and a commissioned officer of the school cadet company. In every branch of sports he did well, as his assortment of medals won at track meets will attest.

Upon graduation from the Eastern high school he entered the George Washington University, where he made a name for himself as one of the best halfbacks who ever wore the buff and blue colors. He was a member of the George Washington baseball and relay teams.

After one year at George Washington, Field decided upon a course at Yale and as soon as he was eligible went out for the football team. He not only made the team but was one of the mainstays of the 1910 eleven which held her ancient Crimson rival to a scoreless tie on New Haven field.

Throughout the past season Coach Field put into the Yale team the indomitable spirit which has always possessed him in any battle. Always a "stickler" for team work and knowledge of the rudiments of the gridiron game, he spent much time on these points.

Field has never been the advocate of a "one man" team. He has always believed that a machine of 11 men is far better both in defense and offense than a team built around an individual star. Yale, it is true, was defeated by Princeton this year, and was unable to gain an advantage in that scoreless fight at the Harvard stadium a week later.

Another factor which made Head Coach Jack Field popular as a coach and among the members of the squad and the students was that he insisted

HARVARD WILL PLAY FIRST GAME ON NEW GROUNDS

Boston Americans Will Meet College Men in Opening Contest on Ipswich Street Field April 10—Schedule

The new Boston American league baseball park will be opened with a game between the Harvard nine and the Boston Americans on April 10, according to announcement by W. F. Garcelon, the Harvard Athletic Association's graduate treasurer, following a meeting of the association at Cambridge Tuesday evening.

At the same meeting the schedule of the nine for next spring was approved. The dates of the games with Yale have not yet been arranged. This is not due to any conflict between the managements, but rather to the fact that the facilities are attempting to arrange some that will be agreeable to both and will not conflict with the many class day and commencement festivities.

The only new game of the Harvard schedule is that with Lafayette at Cambridge. Pennsylvania is to be played at Philadelphia and Princeton at Cambridge, reversing the places on last spring's schedule.

The usual Southern training trip will be taken next spring during the vacation. The exact dates of this trip have not been settled upon, but it is certain that practice games will be played with Georgetown and Annapolis by Captain Potter's team. The schedule:

April 10, Boston Americans at Boston; 22, Bates; 25, Maine; 27, Colby; 30, Vermont; May 2, Bowdoin; 4, Amherst; 7, Lafayette; 9, Princeton; 11, Holy Cross at Worcester; 13, Syracuse; 15, Dartmouth; 22, Brown; 25, Princeton; 30, Penn. at Philadelphia; June 1, Exeter; 5, Williams; 8, Brown at Providence; 12, Holy Cross; Yale games unsettled.

FRENCH BULLDOG SHOW ENDS TODAY

Two of the most important classes of the sixth annual show of the French Bulldog Club of New England, now in progress in Horticultural hall, are being judged today. These are the winners dogs and winners females. The show closes tonight at 10 o'clock.

Junior and senior puppy dogs, the pair and brace class, the team kennel class of four and all special prizes will be judged this afternoon and evening also. Herbert E. Young's Enchantress has proved the find of the show, being a close rival to Mrs. Arnold Lawson's dogs.

WALTHAM AWARDS "W'S"

Award of W's to 18 players on the Waltham high school football squad was announced by the athletic association of the school today. The players who will get their letter are: Captain Cobb, Fagan, Johnson, Jones, Richardson, Brigham, Pendlebury, Cotton, Cunningham, Moody, Day, Johnstone, Bailey, Kearsley, Healey, Morrissey, Pickett and Evans.



JOHN W. FIELD

on the most rigid training, and during the entire 1911 season no man on the team or a hopeful substitute trained with more sincerity than he did. He did this for two reasons. It set an excellent example and it kept him always in the very best of condition for the active and vigorous part he took in all practice scrimmages when two full teams were not lined up against each other for the more formal practice games between the scrubs and the regular eleven, and even in these contests he would sometimes throw himself with all his old time vigor and intensity into the line to show one of the regulars how he should make an opening, or to show personally how a member of the backfield should carry the ball or interfere for the runner.

According to Yale's system of coaching he will not be selected for next season, but there is little doubt he will be back with the "old guard" of players who always return toward the end of the season and just before the big games to add his presence and advice to that of other famous graduates of old Eli.

Three freshman combinations as they made up follow:

Row: R. S. Weaver; 2, W. Y. Elms; 3, E. L. Polard; 4, W. D. Lawrence; 5, R. S. Hayes; 6, W. W. Butts; 7, T. S. Kraft; stroke, H. J. Brooks. Bow: R. G. Sierk; 2, J. C. Smaltz; 3, W. Gill; 4, E. R. Ryder; 5, G. G. Terriberry; 6, H. F. Pittmann; 7, E. Ornelas; stroke, G. S. Spauld.

Row: R. W. Clapp; 2, D. W. Kelsey; 3, L. A. Bulter; 4, Norman Renee; 5, F. E. Keating; 6, C. P. Hargraves; 7, F. H. Bayfield; stroke, L. F. Craver.

BIG SQUAD OUT FOR MINNESOTA BASKETBALL FIVE

Captain Lawler and Coach Cooke Well Pleased Over Prospects for Both Varsity and Freshmen

MINNEAPOLIS—Forty men have responded to the call of Capt. Frank Lawler, for basketball practice at the University of Minnesota. Coach L. J. Cooke and Captain Lawler hope to duplicate the success of last year, when the Minnesota five tied with Purdue for the title of champions of the western conference. The practice season was opened with a lecture by the coach on the changes in the rules, followed by a short workout on the floor.

Both coach and captain are pleased with the outlook for the year. Reuben Rosenwald, a guard last year, will not be able to play because of the three-year rule. Clark, center last year, has graduated, and Wanless, a forward, will not be in the game. To fill their places however, are the veterans Frank, Wiperman and Robillard. Frank Wiperman at center, although this latter place is being disputed by W. S. Sawyer and Crosswell. Lucius Smith, guard on the football team, also may try for the center position.

There are plenty of men in the competition for the guards, including Pierce and Cyrus Sawyer, out for the team last year; Gilroy, Tollefson, quarterback on the freshman football team; Glass, Jessen, Clark and Heller. Standsvoid and McKoon also are expected to be eligible next semester. Ralph Capron, halfback and quarterback on the football team, may try for one of the forward positions. Hayward may also be a candidate.

Lawler and Frank are in the best of condition for the basketball season, both having been on the football squad. The freshman five this year also promises to be strong. It is being coached by Assistant William Foster. Among the candidates are Robert Stephenson, a fast Carleton College man, and Lawrence Lawler, a brother of the varsity captain.

S. M. MICHAEL ELECTED CAPTAIN WILLIAMSTOWN—S. M. Michael of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected captain of the Williams College football team Tuesday for next season. Michael, who was the acting captain of this year's team during the latter part of the season, plays at right guard. He is also captain of the hockey team.

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CAMBRIDGE LATIN TO HOLD RUN

The first tryout for the candidates for the Cambridge Latin school track team will be held on Friday, when a cross-country run in which all the candidates are expected to take part will be held over the three-mile course through the streets of Cambridge. Rawson Cowen, the shot putter, is captain of the team and Charles Baker is manager. Over 40 boys have entered for the run. The hockey team was to have played its first game today, but because of the fact that there is no ice outdoors the game was postponed. A number of the hockey squad will take part in the run on Friday. The choice of a coach for the track team at the school is still under advisement.

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COACH COURTNEY HAS LARGE SQUAD OUT FOR FRESHMAN CREW

Prospects of Developing a 1915 Eight to Win Back Poughkeepsie Title Very Bright at Cornell

PICKS THREE BOATS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Chances of Coach Courtney turning out another victorious freshman eight at Cornell University next spring are considered very bright at the present time. Three combinations have been picked from the 100 freshmen who registered for the navy in the early fall, and these eight are working out on the machines.

The candidates are a promising lot, and with the months of hard training before them, should be able to win back the freshman laurels for Cornell in the Poughkeepsie regatta, lost to Columbia last June for the first time in four years.

Coach Courtney took charge of the crew room less than a month ago. He has been watching the men carefully and is slowly grading them according to their weight and ability to master the intricacies of his stroke. As usual there are few among the candidates who have ever handled a sweep before. And for those who have rowed before the problem of unlearning what they have already been taught is greater than the problem before the novices.

As the crew men know full well, the combinations as listed now mean little when it comes to prophesying how the final eight will be boated. The shifting process has only fairly begun. It was but last year that Mr. Courtney shook all but two of his veterans out of the varsity eight in the middle of March and made some shifts in his first year boat on the eve on entraining for final practice. These eight are made up more for convenience in coaching than in recognition of ability.

Although regular drilling for the varsity men does not begin until after the holidays, several of the candidates are reporting daily at the crew room to get in condition for the harder and more serious work to follow.

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CHANGES IN THE WORLD'S SERIES ARE DEMANDED

American League Passes Resolutions for Right to Handle Tickets at Games Played on Their Parks

NEW YORK—What effect the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the American league in this city will have on future world's series between the pennant winner of that league and the National league is today the topic of discussion among baseball followers. The resolution was most unexpected and is considered as a rebuke on the part of the American league toward the claimed blocking of the probe into the alleged selling of tickets to speculators for the 1911 series. The resolution as given to the press reads:

"Resolved, That the American league will continue to exercise its privileges and observe its obligations under the national agreement, but will decline to have further official intercourse with the National league except so far as may be requisite for the safeguarding of its territorial and player rights."

It is further resolved, That the American league will not be represented in another series for the championship of the world or in any other interleague event unless accorded sole charge of the sale of tickets to games played on its grounds, under an arrangement and with the understanding that it shall not assume responsibility for the conduct of the business department of games at the park of the other contesting club."

The American league in no way jeopardized its rights under the national agreement by the resolutions. They were brought about by the criticism of President Johnson by President Murphy of the Chicago club and several New York writers, who tried to make out that the American league president had failed to prove collusion between the New York club and speculators during the last world's series of games in this city.

The American League held only one session accepting the reports of the treasurer and directors for the year, discussing the minor leagues' request for a short time and turning that matter over to Pges. Johnson with full power to act at the meeting of the national commission at Cincinnati in January.

The league awarded a gold medal of honor and a pension of \$1200 a year to Umpire Jack Sheridan for faithful and efficient service.

The year's business was cleaned up at 5 o'clock, and then all prepared for the big banquet given by the champion Athletics to the Baseball Writers Association.

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NEW TROPHY FOR YACHT RACES ON THE GREAT LAKES

CHICAGO—Measures that will concern all yachting events on the Great Lakes next year were decided at the meetings of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes and the Michigan Yachting Association held here recently.

A cup of elaborate design was presented to the racing union by Commodore S. A. Richardson of the Toledo Yacht Club, to take the place of the Canadian cup now held by Rochester, N. Y. The Rochester club has refused to put it up to engage in a contest to defend it, unless allowed to procure its racing craft wherever it pleases, while the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the annual challenger for the prize, has maintained that the boat should be built along the Great Lakes.

No international race has been held for two years, because of this difference in opinion. The Richardson cup is to provide a new trophy, and to eliminate the Rochester contention.

The Lake Michigan Association decided to have the annual regatta of Great Lakes clubs at Chicago on July 4, 1912. No changes were made in the rules as to classification of boats because of their build or manner of sailing.

The Racing Union elected Commodore C. G. Marlett of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club president and J. S. McMurray of the same club secretary-treasurer. Fred D. Porter of the Columbia Yacht Club was elected president of the Lake Michigan Association, John J. Rice, Milwaukee Yacht Club, vice president; Charles Seates, Macataw Yacht Club, secretary, and Charles Fred Reed, White Lake Yacht Club, treasurer.

RELECT MELROSE CAPTAIN

MELROSE—Members of the Melrose high school football team met Tuesday night and unanimously reelected William Cheissong, the fullback, captain of the team. Last season he played almost every position on the eleven, but in the important games he played fullback.

SHARPE TO MANAGE OAKLAND

NEW YORK—First Baseman Sharpe of the Buffalo club, formerly of the Boston Nationals, has been signed as manager of the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast league. Sharpe succeeds Harry Wolverton, who has been engaged as manager of the New York Americans.

TECH RELAY TEAM PROSPECTS GROW BRIGHTER DAILY

Thompson, Guething, Oettinger, Benson and Others Particularly Promising—Good Half-Milers Also

Prospects for a championship relay team at Technology this year are getting better every day. The men are reporting for practice in larger numbers than they ever did before and seem to take greater interest in the work. Owing to the pleasant weather very little work is being done on the indoor track, and the men are getting the benefits of long distance road work. The candidates for the shorter relay are rounding out in fine shape, and the competition for a place on this team is going to be very keen.

Thompson, who ran on last year's team, has been training steadily and is coming along in fine style. Guething has been working every day and will be the stronghold of the team, without doubt.

Of the new men it is hard to say who is the strongest, because no time work has been done as yet. Oettinger, who was not in school last year, but who always showed up well in the trials for this team, looks good for a place, and Benson, who ran on the team two years ago, looks as if he would fill out in place. Munch, Strachan and Gabriel are also out and are very apt to surprise the followers and get a place.

One man who would bear watching is A. G. Thompson 1912, who is showing up for practice quite regularly. Thompson ran on the 1912 relay team in his freshman year but has not done much work since. Wilson also will be a formidable candidate, and with this long list of good men trying out it looks as if one of the teams is to be produced this year.

The half-mile team is not at all lacking in good material. Marceau, Ryland, Germaine, look like a good backing, and with one of the many cross-country men to fill the place of White, who graduated, Tech should be a top liner in the long distance relay work.

THE HALF-MILE TEAM IS NOT AT ALL LACKING IN GOOD MATERIAL. MARCEAU, RYLAND, GERMAINE, LOOK LIKE A GOOD BACKING, AND WITH ONE OF THE MANY CROSS-COUNTRY MEN TO FILL THE PLACE OF WHITE, WHO GRADUATED, TECH SHOULD BE A TOP LINER IN THE LONG DISTANCE RELAY WORK.

STONE'S SCHOOL EXPECTS STRONG HOCKEY SEVEN

Many Star Players Out for Team Headed by Charles Foote, Last Year's Newton High Captain

Stone's school expects to have one of the fastest teams in the city this season and is in line to win the interpreparatory league title. The squad has

WOMEN ARE A GREAT FACTOR IN MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

Their Efficiency, Frequently Shown, Has Given Them Important Places in the Center of Activities

BOSTON AN EXAMPLE

EDUCATORS coming to this country are often amazed to find the schools dominated as they are by the presence of women. The amazement deepens as they learn what a prominent and important part women take in the construction and administration of that vast system to which the nation looks as the bulwark of its prosperity and the foundation of its greatness.

For almost a century they have been relied on for imparting to the children whatever might be decreed by school committees and boards, and gradually their efficiency has placed them at the head and in the very heart of school activities and power. In Boston a woman has for years been a member of the board of assistant superintendents. This board stands next to the superintendent. As its name implies it is his assistant. It is his eyes, his ears, his hands, his intelligence and presence in plans and things where it is impossible for him to be.

Assistant Superintendents

The duties of this board are numerous and weighty. In the first place it comes into direct contact with teachers and pupils through a system of visitation. In this way it learns the needs and peculiarities of each section of the city; it sees how systems and methods meet them or fail in the attempt; it sees the weaknesses and strength of all that has to do with the schools, of the orders that emanate from headquarters, their application to the pupils, and of the pupils and teachers themselves; it maps out the courses of study, selects the text books for the high and elementary schools and has jurisdiction over thousands of persons, as pupils and teachers; it settles all the petty questions that arise and has authority over the appointment and transfer of teachers; it approves all requests for supplies, therefore in a way, regulating expenditures. In fact, the board of assistant superintendents is to the superintendent much as his cabinet is to the President of the United States.

The board is composed of six members. One of them is a woman. The work is divided impartially between them. There is absolutely no discrimination. The work of each one is as exactly like that of the other five as it would be if the six parts were divisions of an apple instead of the public schools of a city. Each assistant superintendent has two or three high schools assigned to him for his particular supervision, and to each is given an equal number of elementary schools.

To the woman in this instance has been given the normal school, the girls' Latin school and the high school of practical arts. One high school can hardly be called either more important than another or less, for each has its own particular work to do. The public Latin school for boys, the English high, the mechanic arts high, the high school of commerce, the general high schools differ but in kind, the duty of each being but to prepare young boys and girls for the next step onward in careers that may best as many useful ones from one high school as from another. The normal, the girls' Latin and the high school of practical arts are each as important as any of the other high schools and the normal, has the responsibility of training the teachers who it is expected will carry the burden of the work in the ensuing years. The supervision of this school is therefore a weighty responsibility. While the master of this school is a man the actual training of the teachers is placed largely in the hands of women.

In addition to the high schools and school districts over which the assistant superintendents have jurisdiction each one is given special charge or supervision of certain other parts of the school work. One will have manual training or the parental school, or some other subject. To Mrs. Ripley, who is the woman on the board, has been given care of the household courses and the special classes. This position has been held by Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley for the last six years.

Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow is supervisor of practice at the Normal school. In the senior year at this school the pupils

are divided into three groups who spend three months each in actual schoolroom practice in the elementary schools of the city. One month is spent in the first or second grade; one in the third, fourth or fifth, and one in the sixth, seventh or eighth. Four days in the week they work with the regular teacher then come back to the Normal school on Friday to report results and hold a conference with Miss Bigelow and the heads of departments. By the end of the three months the pupil is usually able to conduct a class unaided for a half day.

This work is considered most important, as for the first time the future teacher comes in actual contact with the child. This is often a trying experience. It is one thing to go over a lesson glibly, and quite another to apply it with equal facility to 40 boys or girls in the schoolroom. They must be able to meet and talk with them, to know how to discipline, to be ready for every little incident, untoward or otherwise, that comes up in the schoolroom, to know how to handle a school economically, and to teach so that the lesson is really taught and does not have to be done over again.

Miss Mary C. Mellyn is supervisor of substitute teachers, with an office at school headquarters on Mason street. The importance of this work is not generally appreciated by those not familiar with the work of the schools, but since it and the practice work in the normal school were started there has been very much less loss of time and money in the administration of the schools. Her work may be divided into three parts, first that of substitute work, for which alone there are 2000 calls in a year, and which has to do with the filling of places that are temporarily vacant, vacant for a day, a half day, or weeks it may be; and the supplying of temporary teachers, that is, teachers who are out on leave of absence without pay, and the supplying of special assistants who are needed in case of overflow. Miss Mellyn has at present one assistant, Miss Lillian M. Towne, but the first of the year the force is to be increased by a second, Miss Katherine L. King, so that three soon will be engaged in this work.

Every school-day morning the office is opened at 8:15 o'clock to receive the calls for help and assign the substitutes to their schools. When that has been attended to Miss Mellyn and her assistant go out to the schools to visit their workers in the schoolroom. The importance of this work can scarcely be overestimated as it is the gateway to the service. Nearly all the normal graduates receive their regular appointments through their success in substitute work.

Women Close to Teachers

The visits made by the supervisor and her assistant are of two kinds, but in both instances are constructive. The substitute is visited in the first place for the purpose of helping her in her work, learning wherein she needs help and supplying it. Although she has been carefully trained at the normal school and had three months' experience in the schoolroom it was always with some one by whom to call in case of need. But in substitute work the teacher must stand absolutely on her own responsibility. It sometimes occurs that a girl is sent to a school for which she is not fitted. She may have been placed in a higher or lower grade than the one for which she is adapted, or in a district whose children she does not understand. Schools differ as much as teachers and if an inexperienced girl were kept in one for which she is not fitted her career as a teacher might suffer. It is the duty of the supervisor to look into this and right wrong conditions. She aids the novice to strengthen her work, to make programs and carry them out, to meet her need, whatever it may be.

Later purely critical visits are made, and when after a thorough trial a girl seems unsuited to teaching she is frankly told that this is so and advised to try something else. This seldom happens. So well is the work done, some years no failure is reported and seldom more than one or two are found.

Miss Mellyn worked her way to her present position through the service. She was first a grade teacher, then master's assistant, instructor in the normal, then principal of the Dillaway school, from which she was advanced to the position of supervisor of substitutes.

Miss Josephine D. Morris is supervisor of household knowledge and arts. She has direct charge of the courses in these subjects and immediate supervision of more than 100 teachers of cookery and sewing, over all the industrial work for girls that is done in the city elementary schools and the high schools. With Mrs. Ripley she is now preparing a new and improved course in domestic training which it is proposed to substitute for the present one.

Director of Kindergartens

The directors of kindergartens also is a woman, Miss Caroline D. Aborn. She maps out the courses and has charge of the work, directing and supervising all of it. Once a week all of the kindergartens of the city schools meet her at school headquarters for conferences and talks.

Nearly every school in the city has a nurse whose duty it is to attend to the small bodily needs of the children, performing for them that oversight that is usually done by the mother, but which for one reason or another has not been attended to in the home. This may mean ignorance on the part of the mother, or carelessness, or it may mean something which naturally has not come under her attention. It has been found that in every school, in every district,

there is work enough of this nature to demand the presence of a nurse a part of each day. Dr. Margaret E. Carley is supervisor of these 30 or 40 women and their work.

The first woman principal appointed in Boston was Miss Emily F. Carpenter, master of the Wells district in the West End. The appointment was made seven or eight years ago. The honor of being the first woman principal in Boston belongs to Miss Sarah J. Baker, who became such through the annexation of territory, but Miss Carpenter was the first to be given such a position by appointment. It came soon after Miss Baker was so enrolled on the city records and was in compliance with action taken by the school committee to appoint a woman as instructor of a girls' school upon the first vacancy. Miss Carpenter is credited at school headquarters with being a brilliant woman and with having done a great work in her district.

Eight Women Principals

There are now eight women principals in Boston, with two exceptions all masters of girls' elementary schools. Their duties are numerous and important. They have general charge of their respective districts and direct charge of their teachers. The character of the school devolves upon them and they must see that the school courses are carried out. The grading and promotion of pupils, the general oversight of reports and records are but a part of the important work which they do.

As master of the Hancock school in the North End Miss Ellen C. Sawtelle has wielded a powerful influence in Americanizing large numbers of immigrants settling in Boston. She has taught in the North End for 40 years. She has been a close student of character and customs, and as head of that school has exerted an influence that is said to be felt in every part of that section of the city. The Hancock school is a very large one, and her work in it is looked upon as having immense value. She has given a service that is regarded as one of the greatest missionary works in the city. She is one of the best known women in Boston and has given liberally of her talents and information to further the work in which she has become so interested.

Miss Agnes G. Giffether is master of the Shurtleff district in South Boston. Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver of the Dillaway in Roxbury, Miss Martha F. Wright of the Norcross in South Boston, and Miss Juliette R. Hayward of the Gaston district in South Boston. All are exerting a strong influence on the youth of today and the women of tomorrow.

There are two other women principals in the city not included in this list because their schools are special rather than general. One is Miss Ella C. Jordan of the Horace Mann school. She succeeded Miss Sarah Fuller whose assistant she was until a year or so ago, when the latter resigned. Miss Fuller has the distinction of being the first teacher of Miss Helen Keller. Miss Florence E. Leadbetter is principal or master of the second special school, the trade school for girls, the first of its kind in the state. It was established as a public institution two years ago. Until last January, when she resigned to devote herself to a different line of work, Miss Bertha Hazard was principal of the evening school conducted in the Quincy school building on Tyler street, proving unquestionably the ability of a woman successfully to conduct an evening school attended by men and women.

Practically all the grade teachers in the schools are women. Nearly all the special instructors in the elementary schools and many of those in the high schools, also are women. Among them are a number who might be mentioned for special efficiency and value of work performed.

Both through what they have done and are doing women are creating and have established a record for themselves in the Boston schools to which all women can look with pride.

DEDICATION PLAN OF MARBLEHEAD UNITARIAN CHURCH

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—At the dedication of the Unitarian church on the evening of Dec. 20 the invocation will be by the Rev. Henry C. McDougall of Franklin, N. H., former pastor of the church.

The Rev. Albert Lazenby, also a former pastor of this church, will deliver the sermon, followed by the singing by the audience of the dedication hymn, written by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, a former pastor. The message of greeting from the American Unitarian Association will be delivered by the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson of Boston, and the prayer of dedication will be by the Rev. Peter H. Goldsmith of Yonkers, N. Y.

SHEPARD NORWELL CLERKS TO SKATE

Shepard Norwell Company employees have arranged to enjoy tomorrow night on the ice at Boston Arena. Employees in all departments of the store are making arrangements for the event. Many are planning to go for the arena cup.

A committee including the heads of the different departments have the arrangements in charge and judging from the enthusiasm that is being displayed, everything bids fair for the success of the occasion, and one of the largest gatherings of its kind is looked forward to by all.

ARIZONA BRINGS THE UNION MUCH

Vast in Area, Rich in Minerals, Her Land Fertile and Her Scenery Unsurpassed, the New State Has a Prospect Full of Promise

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since, except Thanksgiving week, a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

PRESIDENT TAFT signed on Aug. 21, 1910, the joint resolution of Congress admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the Union as states. The motto of Arizona is "Sitat Deus" (Founded by God). Arizona brings to the Union an area of 113,020 square miles (72,332,800 acres), and ranks as sixth in area among the states. Arizona brings to the Union vast resources of copper, gold, silver, coal, lead, mica, nickel and other minerals, and there are numerous hot and mineral springs. Arizona brings to the Union some of the grandest scenery in the world, including the famous Grand canyon and the wonderful chaledony forest in Navajo county. Arizona brings to the Union valley after valley of marvellously fertile lands. Arizona brings to the Union many and varied geological formations; every period of the world's history is represented in its geology. Arizona brings to the Union a population of 204,354; the Indians number about 25,000, the Navajo tribe leading with 15,000. Arizona brings to the Union religious toleration to its full extent; a fine public school system (compulsory education, with salaries to teachers exceeded only by California and Nevada); over 2000 miles of steam railroads, and a very lively feeling of enterprise.

Territory Created in 1863

The territory of Arizona, says the Arizona historian, Sharlott M. Hall, was created by act of Congress Feb. 24, 1863, out of the Gadsden purchase and a portion of the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States after the war with Mexico. The census then claimed 6500 people. The name Arizona seems to have been of Indian origin.

The first officials of the territory were appointed by President Lincoln. Not one of them had ever seen the country and as there were no wagon roads into it they outfitted and traveled westward with wagons in true pioneer style. On Dec. 29, 1863, being sure they had crossed the line of New Mexico, they halted at Navajo springs and the government was formally proclaimed—in a wilderness unpeopled except for Indians.

The capital of Arizona was temporarily located by the Governor at a small military post which had been established about a month before in Chino valley, some twenty miles northeast of the present city of Prescott. The Governor's party reached this place in January and in May post and capital were removed to a site on Granite creek where rich placer mines had been discovered. A town was laid out a mile up the creek from the capital and named Prescott in honor of the great historian whose works were then making him famous.

The first mining in Arizona was carried on in the southern part by the Spanish explorers and settlers, being chiefly for silver. The first mining by Americans was undertaken by Charles D. Poston, afterward first delegate to Congress from the new state, by Lieut. Sylvester Mowrey, and others, in nearly the same region known to the Spanish, the Santa Rita and adjacent mountains. The early placer gold diggings of Arizona were extremely rich, thousands of dollars being taken out of some of them in a few days. The most famous were near La Paz on the Colorado river, where a town of from 3000 to 5000 people grew up in a short time, to be abandoned when the gravel yielded no more gold; at Rich Hill in the Weaver district where the nuggets were at first dug out with butcher knives, and along Lynx creek, where many lesser fortunes were made.

Prospecting in northern Arizona soon developed rich quartz mines, both gold and silver. The very first rich gold mine to be worked was the Vulture, named for the large king vulture which is found in no other part of the United States. It is believed that \$16,000,000 in gold was taken from this mine.

The most famous silver mine in northern Arizona was the Peck, which yielded many tons of ore that was almost half pure silver; and after the Peck came the Tip Top, which added much to the silver production of the territory. Other mining districts with picturesque names were Humbug (named because some inexperienced prospectors mistook mica flakes and bits of pyrites for placer gold), Big Bug (named for a curious giant beetle found in the vicinity) and Bumblebee.

Nuggets of pure silver have also been found in Arizona, notably near the city of Globe, which is now in the heart of one of the richest copper-mining regions. Copper was not sought by the early prospectors in Arizona because the methods of working the ore were then too expensive to permit a profit. With improved methods of reducing the ore, Arizona has become the first state in the Union in copper production and contains three of the large copper regions of the world, the United Verde, at Jerome; the Copper Queen and adjacent properties at Bisbee, and the Clifton-Morenci district. Six of the important cities of Arizona

CAPITOL OF ARIZONA AT PHOENIX



City lies in heart of the wonderful Salt river valley—Capital was first located at a small military post

have been directly built up by great copper mines. Jerome, a prosperous mining town in Yavapai, situated high up on the side of the Black hills and overlooking the rich Verde valley and the picturesque Red Rock country beyond; Bisbee and Douglas in Cochise county, the former built along both sides of a precipitous canon in a region as picturesque as any part of the Southwest, and the latter a modern city of beautiful design set down in one of the great valleys of the West; Clifton and Morenci, twin cities located in the wild and beautiful mountains where in past times the Apache contested every advance of the prospector, but now developing into one of the richest parts of Arizona.

The first railroad in Arizona was built for the Clifton mines and the little narrow-gauge engine and small railroads were hauled several hundred miles on freight wagons. Arizona is now crossed in the south by the Southern Pacific and in the north by the Santa Fe, having thus two transcontinental lines of road, from which many branch lines extend out into rich mining and agricultural sections, and still other roads of importance are under construction or contemplation.

The wagon roads are being extended by the state and a state road is in construction which will make automobile travel possible from the Mexican border to the Grand canyon, over a varied and beautiful country.

The freight wagon and the Concord stage or mountain buckboard are still seen in some of the remoter sections and there is no more delightful country for horseback travel, good saddle horses being procurable in most parts of the country, especially in the mountains of the north where cattle and horses are still raised on the open range.

In scenery Arizona has one of the natural wonders of the world in the Grand canyon of the Colorado river, which lies wholly within the state and is over 200 miles long and more than a mile deep in the deepest place. This tremendous and beautiful gorge was first seen by white men when Coronado sent one of his captains to its brink in the autumn of 1540; it was explored by Major Powell in 1869, but even yet there are deep and wonderful side canons almost unknown to the white man and practically inaccessible.

The Grand canyon is reached by rail from the town of Williams on the Santa Fe and by stage from various points. Below the great rim along the huge cliffs mines of copper and asbestos, marble and other fine stones have been discovered and worked to some extent. It is said there is marble enough in the famous "Marble canon" to build a great city and other building stones of great beauty are found in many places.

Beside the Grand canyon, Arizona has the highest natural bridge in the world, hidden away in the picturesque Tonto basin, where also the great government storage dam has been constructed for the purpose of hoarding up water to irrigate thousands of acres of the rich valley. A hundred miles below in the Salt River valley, this storage dam is one of the greatest works undertaken by the reclamation service in the United States and creates the largest artificial lake in the world. The lake and the government reserve in which it lies has been declared a region perpetually closed to hunters and here the game birds and animals so closely hunted elsewhere will have a chance to live and increase in safety.

Arizona contains the largest unbroken forest in the world, covering 10,000 square miles of wild and broken mountain and mesa country, cut through by canons second only to the Grand canyon itself. This Magallon forest consists chiefly of pine which yields a fine grade of lumber, but there are also areas of spruce and oak which will be cut profitably. In this forest is a volcanic region as weird and remarkable as the lava fields of Iceland. All over this volcanic country cones and craters crowd and lava flows may be traced for miles.

The prehistoric cliff and cave dwellings of Arizona were discovered by the earliest explorers and have been the objects of study ever since the country was settled. The finest collection in the National and Smithsonian museums have been drawn from Arizona, including pottery of beautiful finish and design, stone implements of various sorts, baskets, bits of woven materials and mummies and skeletons of the unknown peoples who hid their homes in the remotest canons and cliffs.

Discovered by the Spanish in 1539 and

explored extensively during those years in which their colonies were planted in New Mexico, Arizona had no permanent place in history till the American occupation, which began during the late forties and came to purpose and form in the early sixties. After the close of the war with Mexico and the session of territory to the United States by the concluding treaty Arizona remained part of New Mexico till 1863, when a separate territory was created. In her early years the development of Arizona was greatly retarded by the fierce war which the Apache Indians waged on all white men who entered the country. The Indians were only subdued and placed on reservations after the severest Indian campaigns ever prosecuted by the United States army.

Rapid Development

With the Indian war ended and transportation facilities rapidly extended, the growth of Arizona has been quick and substantial. Her valleys and mesas where the cattle once roamed in herds are covered with farms and orchards of great productiveness. Arizona oranges are always first in the eastern markets, and for quality and beauty none ranks higher. Arizona olives and olive oil have won distinction, being indorsed by the Japanese government as the purest obtainable. In all the southern half of the state semi-tropic fruits and plants flourish, while in the mountain valleys and uplands of the northern part the finest fruits and grains of the temperate zones grow to perfection.

There are still thousands of acres of government land in Arizona that offer homes to an agricultural population, and water storage projects are being developed in many sections by private capital, in addition to the government work at Tonto and Laguna. While the great valleys of the Salt, Gila, and greater Colorado rivers are best known and most highly developed, the valley of the Little Colorado in northeastern Arizona contains a great area of the finest farming land, already in parts producing grains and fruits of finest quality and in paying quantities.

Of the cities of Arizona Phoenix, Tucson and Prescott have long been the best known, but at the present time many cities of almost equal size and business opportunities claim attention. Tucson is the oldest city in Arizona and one of the oldest cities of the United States.

Prescott, the city which was founded to give a capital to Arizona, has always been a mining center, though having its share in the stock growing and agriculture of surrounding valleys and mountains. It is called the mountain city and lies in a charming little opening in the pine-covered mountains at an altitude of a little more than 5000 feet.

Capital Moved

The capital of Arizona was removed to Phoenix when that younger city had grown to thriving proportions, partly because Phoenix is nearer the center of population than any other Arizona city. It lies in the heart of the wonderful Salt River valley, the largest body of agricultural land between Kansas and California and one of the richest and most productive in the world. The development here is so rapid that it outruns recording, and new homes, farms, irrigation ditches and orchards seem to spring into being in a night. The schools, churches and public buildings have kept pace with the general prosperity and would do credit to a much older community.

In the Salt River valley around the sister cities of Phoenix, Mesa and Tempe, several unusual industries have grown up. Ostrich keeping has proven so great a success that the industry is being extended as rapidly as birds can be procured to start new farms and the feathers produced rank in the foreign markets with the finest Nubian plumes. A government date farm near Tempe has shown the commercial value of that desert fruit and bearing trees and groves elsewhere in the valley encourage the continued planting of this rare fruit.

Olives thrive in many locations. Roses of exquisite quality are grown commercially and flower growing will doubtless be widely extended.

All of the standard minerals and metals and many rare ones are found in Arizona, together with a large variety of the precious and semi-precious stones. Among other wonders Arizona has great forests of trees turned to stone—logs of agate as bright as flowers and cutting into ornaments of rare beauty.

EMPLOYEES OF NEWS COMPANY READY TO GIVE ANNUAL PLAY

Musical comedy, vaudeville specialties, songs, hits and minstrelsy will all have their place in "The King of Udonia Isle," the sixth annual show of the Hotel & Railroad News Company Mutual Benefit Association, to be given in Jordan hall this evening and Thursday evening. Clever vocalists and dancers among the News company's boys and former members of the association who have since become professionals will head the list of entertainers. There will be a chorus of 63 under the direction of E. L. Drew. A number of new songs will be presented for the first time by courtesy of a Boston firm of music publishers, who were at one time in the News company.

The first act of the comedy shows the interior of a western hotel and involves melodramatic action which necessitates the flight of the hero to Udonia Isle in the southern seas.

Here the crowning of the fugitive as king of the natives affords occasion for a minstrel show, as logically as does the plot of any musical comedy, and the curtain falls on the discovery of the king by a searching friend and his farewell to the natives who have afforded such talented entertainment.

Leading parts will be taken by "Happy" O'Neil, "Chick" Story, E. L. Drew, C. A. Tupper, John F. Kelly, Joseph Hogan and F. P. Sherer. Specialties will be introduced by Efi Stone, who has recently returned from Keith's circuit; Herbert Clark of Waltham; Gus Bratt, a Dorchester vocalist; Frank Valentine, who has taken many leading parts in amateur Italian productions in Boston; Charles Madden, Harry Walker and John J. Sullivan.

The committee of arrangements are, C. H. Sargent, chairman; N. G. Greene, P. J. Sullivan, J. F. Kelly, C. A. Tupper, George McNeerney, J. Hogan, J. J. Sullivan, D. F. Wilson and W. H. Campbell.

BIG WATERFRONT DEAL IN BRONX

NEW YORK—Negotiations practically are completed for a sale which will be the largest waterfront deal in the Bronx since the purchase of the large holdings of the Pinkney estate.

The plot in question is between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Cheever place, extending from Exterior street to Walton avenue. The frontage in Exterior street is 275 feet and in Walton avenue 225 feet. The depth is 177.5. It begins about 150 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. The price is said to have been close to \$400,000.

The buyers are S. Trimmer & Sons, coal dealers, who already own a large frontage on the Harlem river, which they use for their coal business. Williamson & Bryan are said to have been the brokers. Final papers are to be signed today.

GREENFIELD POULTRY SHOW. GREENFIELD, Mass.—The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Greenfield Poultry Club is being held in Washington hall, with 50 exhibitors showing nearly 600 birds. It is the club's largest exhibit, and for the first time in its history the show is open to all, with 35 out-of-town exhibitors.

Christmas Gifts for Men

We invite attention to the collection of useful and attractive articles in our Furnishing Goods Department suitable for Christmas presents to men. At a men's store such things may be purchased with peculiar advantage.

A FEW OFFERINGS
House Gowns 12.00 to 20.00
Bath Robes 4.00 to 15.00
Pajamas 1.50 to 8.00
Night Robes 1.00 to 2.50
Sweaters 4.00 to 18.00
Mufflers 2.50 to 15.00
Scotch Waistcoats 6.00 to 10.00
Umbrellas 1.00 to 10.00
Canes 1.50 to 5.00
Matched Umbrella and Cane 7.00 to 15.00
Novelties in Jewelry and Leather Goods.

English and American Neckwear. English Motor Scarfs. English Golf Vests, Mufflers in Silk and Angora. Combination Boxes Cravat, Hose and Handkerchief matched. And a host of other useful articles of men's attire.
SHOP EARLY

We Issue Gift Certificates Redeemable in Merchandise

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 Washington Street, Boston

FOR CHRISTMAS

Why Not Buy Him a Pair of

Bull Dog
SUSPENDERS
Each Pair in Handsome Gift Box

A Sensible, Pleasing and Inexpensive Gift
In light or heavy weights suitable for all classes.

50c at Your Dealer's

Insist on the Genuine with BULL DOG on buckle and box
Outwear 3 Ordinary Kinds

LESS TALK HEARD OF MR. ROOSEVELT BEING NOMINATED

(Continued from page one)

to an additional statement issued by Mr. New from the White House, in which the sincerity of my convictions is questioned, I have only to say that my conclusion is based on thorough investigation of political conditions in Indiana," said Mr. Lee in a statement responding to this charge this afternoon.

"My friendship for Mr. Taft was materially evidenced in the campaign of 1908 and this friendly interest still exists. On the twenty-first day of November, in conference with Mr. Taft at the White House, I advised him that in my judgment he could not positively carry Indiana next year. In a conversation with Mr. Hillis on the same day I advised him that the use of federal patronage in Indiana in a Taft machine would result in additional factional feeling.

"My very sincere desire is to promote Republican success in Indiana as well as the nation, and I do not believe it is possible for Mr. Taft to carry Indiana in 1912."

That Mr. Roosevelt is a factor in the nomination problem and in certain circumstances may cancel all the others is still a possibility, but that this will be the result is no longer assumed to be inevitable. A far western member of the national committee said:

"What must the Chicago convention do next June in order to make success at the polls at all possible? Why, it must endorse the Taft administration. Failing in this, it will have nothing to offer the country but a record of failure. At least that is the way failure to endorse the administration will be viewed. And endorsing the administration, what will naturally follow? Why, the endorsement of the lead of that administration, of course. There is no other way out of it."

"Mr. Taft may under certain conditions which it is possible will arise between now and June, announce that he does not want a renomination, but if he fails to make such an announcement the convention must renominate him." In that connection, it is recalled that no President elected to that office who has desired a renomination has ever failed to get it. The patronage at his disposal, the prestige of the office and the fact the party organization is largely in his hands combine to render his defeat in the convention well nigh impossible.

The Democrats did not want to nominate Mr. Cleveland in 1888, and there was a current of opposition to him in the convention which was truly formidable, and yet he won. In 1892 the same condition existed as to Harrison. Blaine and McKinley were brought forward in the effort to defeat him at the Minneapolis convention, but Harrison was renominated. Blaine's friends at the last moment were anxious to withdraw his name, but they were too late. McKinley, skillful politician that he was, declined to permit the use of his name in 1892.

Also the Democrats tried to prevent the nomination of Cleveland who, although defeated four years before, was still the leader of his party. His own delegation from New York was instructed against him. And yet he was nominated.

So with Mr. Taft now, it is pointed out. He is President, with all the prestige and power of the high office. If he wants the nomination in June he can get it, for failure to renominate him in the face of his desire for that honor would leave the party without a satisfactory issue in the campaign. It would mean the utter repudiation of his entire administration, with everything such a repudiation would involve.

So far as is known Mr. Taft desires renomination. He does not want the unenviable distinction of being the only elected President who was refused such an honor. The only elected President who ever failed of renomination was Hayes, who said on assuming that office that he would be content with one term. In view of the condition of the times, this statement was satisfactory to the party and was an easy way out of a great difficulty.

Mr. Taft may repeat the Hayes performance, between now and June, but unless he does, it is now difficult to see how the party can decline to make him again its standard bearer. This is the logic of the situation, which by its application to that situation helped straighten out the angles of Tuesday and the day before.

At the same time, many disinterested observers contend that the convention, in a moment of enthusiasm, may sweep that logic away and take up Mr. Roosevelt. This will be made possible because, apparently there will be many uninstructed delegates. The convention outcome will depend on their number. If the number should be small and Mr. Taft have a pledged majority of the convention his renomination will come easily, but if he should lack a majority which is easily possible, and the uninstructed delegates should hold the balance of power, or something more, then look out for a deadlock and the ultimate stampeding of the convention for the man from Oyster Bay.

In any event there is a general assent to the proposition that the development of the Roosevelt sentiment at this time insures his nomination in 1916 and that there will be no use for La Follette or anybody else to file on the nomination in that year. Mr. Roosevelt himself it may be said on high authority, expects to run again for President, but would rather have it in 1916 than in 1912. By that time most of the difficult problems

PRESIDENT WHO WINS POINT FOR 1912



(Copyright, Harris & Ewing, Washington)

Latest photograph of William Howard Taft whose friends in national committee defeat direct primary plan

MAYOR URGES BOSTON MAN FOR VACANCY ON STATE HIGHWAY BOARD

(Continued from page one)

highway commissioner was gone into and the charging of license fees which would net the state \$1,000,000 a year instead of about \$500,000 as at present was discussed.

Mayor Fitzgerald said the Governor agreed that heavy automobiles should pay license fees of \$25, and that heavy trucks should also be assessed higher.

LYNN COUNCIL VOTES A GENERAL SALARY RAISE

LYNN, Mass.—Wholesale increases in the salaries of numerous city employees were unanimously voted by the municipal council this forenoon. The new salary ordinance provides for \$100 a year increase to the chairman, foremen and inspectors of the board of health, milk inspectors, plumbing inspectors, city electrician, assessors, tax collectors, water inspectors, fire and police department chiefs and deputies.

The ordinance also grants increases of \$100 in 1912 and \$100 in 1913 for the sealers of weights and measures and \$200 for the assistant city electrician and general foreman of the street department. The salaries for the police and fire departments are to be increased \$50 on Jan. 1 and \$50 on July 1, making a total individual increase of \$100.

NAVAL BUREAU'S CHIEF EXPECTED TO MAKE CHANGES

WASHINGTON—Lieutenant Commander Philip Andrews is expected to make extensive changes in the management of the navy's bureau of navigation in his new capacity as head of that important department. The new bureau chief's appointment to succeed Rear Admiral Nicholson aroused criticism, as many held that he was being jumped over the heads of too many officers. The office always has been held by an officer with the rank of rear-admiral.

HOLDING CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

State examinations are being held today by the civil service commission to fill the list of eligible candidates for clerks. The examinations are being held under the direction of Henry Sherwin, chief examiner for the commissioners. Examinations for state jobs are in Ford hall. In Kingsley hall examinations are being held for jobs in the city of Boston.

FIRE IN ALLSTON HOME
Mrs. Annie Shanley, 22 Meade street, Allston, was overcome by the smoke of a fire in her home early this morning and passed away before help arrived. The fire caused damage of \$250. Mr. Shanley had gone to his work at the Watertown arsenal.

of the present hour would be solved or in condition for solution and the work of the presidency instead of being confined to agitation, would result in much constructive legislation along well defined progressive lines, besides the opportunity for success in 1916 would be better.

WORK OF RENOVATING SOIL ON COMMON IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY

(Continued from page one)

common gave the late Mr. Parkman the inspiration, which caused him to leave the \$5,000,000 for the improvement of the city's parks.

Surface irrigation has been the problem that bothered the public grounds department. The supervision of the work has been under D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds, who has been connected with similar work for the past quarter of a century.

With the installation of proper irrigation, the new soil was advised, and tests were made on various portions of the common. Samples of the soil were sent to the bureau of soils at Washington and analyses were made there. Advice of the Washington experts was that better oxidation should be taken up, and they concurred with the proposals of Frederick L. Olmsted, advisory landscape architect, to modify the sub-soil, where it was found to be sandy.

Trenches around the trees to be treated were made. Dressing was used at the rate of one part to two parts of soil, lime at the rate of four fifths of a pound and ground bone at the rate of one half pound per cubic yard of soil.

When the subsoil was put in place the top soil was hauled on with about the same admixture of dressing, lime and ground bone and the same mixing. Trenches outside the tree areas were carried to a depth of only two feet, while the areas next to the trees inside the three-foot trench have a dressing at the rate of 50 cords to the acre. In no other part of the United States or Europe has such a wholesale resoling even been considered, except in Central Park, New York, where the trees are commencing to show effects similar to those on the Common.

Superintendent Sullivan and the Olmsted brothers have been watching the work and the contracts have been made so elastic that changes could be admitted at a moment's notice. Work at the present time is in the vicinity of the new memorial bandstand, which is located in the center of the Common, and a concert grove is to be laid out.

SHERWOOD PENSION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE, 229 TO 92

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 229 to 92 the House passed on Tuesday night the Sherwood pension bill, which would add upward of \$40,000,000 to the government's annual expenditures by granting increased pensions to civil and Mexican war veterans on the basis of length of service, despite the determined opposition of many Democratic leaders.

Secretary Fisher has estimated that the bill will add \$75,000,000 to the pension roll if the 400,000 veterans eligible take advantage of its provisions. The Republicans who voted with the 84 Democrats against the bill were Gardner, Gillett and McCall of Massachusetts; Hill of Connecticut; Kent of California; McCreary of Pennsylvania; Payne of New York and Utter of Rhode Island.

FEDERAL SUIT FILED ASKING DISSOLUTION OF THE UNITED SHOE

Subpoenas have been issued in the suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and its subsidiary companies and to curtail its lease and license agreements filed by the government on Tuesday in the United States circuit court here.

The last day for appearance of counsel has been set for Feb. 6. The defendants have until March 5 to file answers. The hearing will be held in the United States district court owing to merging of the United States circuit court with the district court under the new ruling operative Jan. 1.

The government's action is brought by U. S. Dist. Atty. Asa P. French, acting under the direction of Attorney-General Wickersham, against 20 companies and 23 individuals, and seeks to restrain the defendants from maintaining and engaging in alleged unlawful combinations, contracts and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman act in the manufacture, sale and lease of machines, and other devices, used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

This proceeding is independent of the criminal prosecution of certain officers of the shoe machinery corporation which is still pending. In analogous proceedings the Standard Oil Company and Tobacco trust were dissolved.

The defendants named in the bill follow:

United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine, United Shoe Repairing Machine Company, United-Nedrite Finishing Company, United Awl & Needle Company, United Fast Color Eyelet Company, O. A. Miller Treeing Machine Company, W. W. Cross & Co., Inc.; S. A. Felton & Son Company, Campbell-Bosworth Machinery Company, Boston Blacking Company, J. C. Rhodes & Co., Inc.; the Rimmer Eyelet Company, Ross-Moyer Manufacturing Company, J. K. Krieg Company, Booth Brothers Company, S. O. & C. Corporation, Ellis Lacer Company, Thomas G. Plant Company, Sidney W. Winslow, William Barbour, Wallace F. Robinson, George W. Brown, Edward R. Hurd, John H. Connor, Louis A. Coolidge, Edwin P. Brown, Frank L. Babbott, Henry B. Endicott, Edmund LeB. Gardner, John H. Hanan, Elmer P. Howe, Joseph C. Kilham, George E. Keith, Rudolph Matz, Charles G. Rice, Alfred R. Turner, Samuel Weil, Frank Wood, William Woodward, Edward N. Chase and Harold G. Donham.

The government alleges that in the last six years the profits of the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation have been more than \$45,000,000, or 37 per cent on an investment of \$20,000,000. Successful competition with these companies is declared in the petition to be "practically impossible."

It is asked that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from making discounts or rebates, and that the holding of stock by one of the defendant corporations in another under the circumstances shown in the petition be declared illegal, and that each of the defendants be enjoined from continuing to hold such shares.

HUNDREDS CALLED AS WITNESSES IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Federal officials today are busy arranging the list of several hundred witnesses who have been summoned to lend their aid to the dynamite conspiracy inquiry which the federal grand jury will resume on Thursday.

The line of investigation which the government is evidently pursuing was made plain today when it was learned that clerks, baggage men, shippers and others who may have the remotest knowledge of the movement of the explosives shipped about the country, have been called as witnesses.

The government will endeavor to ascertain who besides John J. and James B. McNamara handled or had knowledge of the interstate shipment of the ton or more of dynamite and nitro-glycerine used in blowing up iron and steel structures erected by firms employing non-union men in the last five years.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The federal grand jury Tuesday continued to hear evidence concerning the alleged conspiracy to transport dynamite unlawfully. A score of witnesses were examined, most of whom were said to have established the identity of "J. B. Bryce" as James B. McNamara.

J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City, business agent of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and Mrs. Munsey arrived Tuesday. Mr. Munsey is alleged to have hidden James B. McNamara in his home subsequent to the Los Angeles Times explosion here.

NEHEMIAH W. RICE WILL FILED
The will of Nehemiah W. Rice of Commonwealth avenue, filed today, leaves his residence to his wife, Josephine W. Rice, and on her passing, to his daughter, Annie Tyler Rice, who also gets the stable at 349 Newbury street and the store, 12 and 14 South street, all worth \$230,000. His son, Charles G. Rice, is given \$230,000 in money and one third of the residue while the remaining two thirds is placed in trust for the widow and daughter.

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Utility Boxes and Screens



We have prepared our extensive lines of Screens, Boudoir Boxes, Cedar Chests, Window Seat Boxes and Sundries with more than usual attention. This season we are showing by far the greatest stock of these indispensable pieces ever seen in New England.

Boudoir Boxes—Covered with variety of cretonnes, lined with handsome colored satin, with pockets on inside of cover for slipper holders. Size of box 29 in. x 14 in. x 14 in. Price, each.....**3.25**

Covered Boudoir Box—Japanese matting outside, wooden feet and castors attached, moves easily; natural wood finish on the inside, with bamboo mountings; fitted with tray. 42 in. x 18 in. x 16 in. price, each.....**6.50**

Other styles 2.25 to 10.00

3-Fold Screens—Frames of oak or imitation mahogany, filled with burlap, various colors. Price.....**3.50**
4-fold (same screen as above), price **4.75**

3-Fold Screen—Square post frame, in fumed oak, filled with burlap, in green, red, brown, blue. Price.....**5.50**
4-fold (same screen as above), price **8.00**

Imitation Mahogany Frame 4-Fold Screen—Made with inside stretcher to each fold; covered on both sides with best quality burlap, in a variety of colors. Price.....**8.00**

Burlap Covered Window Seat Box
—Lined with satin, coverings in blue, red, brown and green. These boxes are fitted with ball-bearing, easy-rolling castors. Size of box, 46x18x16. Price, each.....**4.75**

Cedar Box—To roll under the bed. Size 46 in. x 20 x 8 in. Each.....**8.50**

Matting Covered—To roll under the bed. Size 46 in. x 20 x 8 in. Each.....**6.00**

Burlap Covered—To roll under the bed. Size 46 in. x 22 x 8 in. Each.....**4.50**

Mission Oak Frame, 3-Fold Screen
—Burlap filled, with tapestry top panel, 15 inches deep; an exceptionally beautiful scheme. Price.....**7.50**

Imitation Mahogany Frame—Same as above. Price.....**9.00**

Wardrobe 3-Fold Screen—Of solid oak frame, with three hangers for clothing on each panel; filled with burlap. Price.....**7.50**

3-Fold Mahogany Screen—With decorated wood panel, filled with burlap, in all shades. Price.....**12.00**

Cedar boxes in large variety of sizes and uses, in many pleasing patterns. Prices from 6.50 to 40.00.

NEW BUILDING—SIXTH FLOOR

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Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Progressive Store

EMPEROR OF INDIA RECEIVES OFFICERS OF HIS NATIVE ARMY

(Continued from page one)

Nynee Tal, Dr. Butler was one of the 47 foreigners who defended that pass against Nepoys. After Delhi fell and Lucknow was relieved by Sir Henry Havelock, General Outram and Sir Colin Campbell, Dr. Butler was a witness at the trial of the Emperor of Oude, the great mogul, who, aided by his sons, had tried to destroy the British rule in the Indian empire.

The great mogul was tried in the Dewanne Khass, the palace of marble fretwork, once the home of the peacock throne, which had cost probably £10,000,000 (\$50,000,000) in sterling, had been carried away two centuries before by Nadir Shah, the Persian King, who invaded India. In its place, as a throne in the Dewanne Khass is a large block of crystal, yellow like gold, and one of the most unique seats of royalty in the world. Seated on the crystal throne the great mogul had offered rewards of thousands of rupees for the slaying of Dr. Butler and other foreigners.

The British government did not pass a sentence of capital punishment because he was an Emperor but they banished him for life, on the wages of a coolie, sweeping him down from an allowance of \$800,000 a year to a rupee a day.

On the occasion of the trial Dr. and Mrs. Butler on entering the Dewanne Khass found no place to sit in, so with characteristic American independence took the only vacant seat in that wonderful audience chamber—the throne itself.

That was on Dec. 12, 1857. Exactly to the day on Dec. 12, 1911, the British sovereigns King George and Queen Mary of England were crowned Emperor and Empress of India. The very Dewanne Khass that 54 years ago witnessed the crumbling of one crown, on Tuesday witnessed the creation of another; the first was of savage splendor falling from the snowy temples of the great mogul, the last the peerless jeweled crown of a Christian empire.

T. F. LAWLOR NAMED COMMISSIONER OF FALL RIVER POLICE

(Continued from page one)

Taney, whose term expired several weeks ago.

Rear Admiral John F. Merry of Somerville was nominated as a commissioner of the Massachusetts nautical training school to succeed the late Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde.

The council confirmed the nomination of D. W. Mahoney of Lawrence to be clerk of the police court in that city. No action was taken on the nomination of E. Gerry Brown to be state supervisor of loans, or that of Charles G. Wood to be a member of the board of conciliation and arbitration.

Mlle. CERUTTI TO PRESENT DANCES

The first of the series of Mlle. Teresa Cerutti's three conferences on antique dances will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Tuileries, when the subject will be "Byzantine Dances of Alexandria."

Mlle. Cerutti will present illustrative dances to special music by Paul Vidal of the Paris opera and played by an orchestra under the direction of William F. Dodge, second concert master of the Boston opera.

"Original Dances of Ancient Greece" will be the subject Dec. 21, and "Dramatic Dances Interpretive of Classical Music," Dec. 28. Single and season tickets are on sale at the door and by Miss Clara Barteaux, 1381 Commonwealth avenue.

nessed the creation of another; the first was of savage splendor falling from the snowy temples of the great mogul, the last the peerless jeweled crown of a Christian empire.

AIMING FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICA. CIVIC FOLK CONVENT

(Continued from page one)

closing address this evening will be by Herbert W. Gleason of Boston, on "Some Picturesque Features of Our National Parks."

The afternoon session of Thursday will include papers on the question of exterminating the house fly. The following persons will discuss that question: Edward Hatch, Jr., of New York; Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York; Dr. L. C. Howard, chief entomologist of the department of agriculture; and Prof. C. F. Hodge of Clark College, Worcester, Mass.

L. L. Leonard of St. Louis will discuss the bill board nuisance on Friday morning; William Solotaroff of East Orange, New Jersey, "Progress in Municipal Shade Tree Control"; Leroy J. Boughner of Minneapolis, "Vacant Lot Gardens."

Friday afternoon Mrs. John W. Reilly of Fort Hunter, Penn., will have an address on "Children's Gardens in Harriaburg," Miss Zona Gale, the story writer, will read "Friendship Village Story—the Election."

GOES TO BANGOR POSTOFFICE
Edward T. Boutelle, postoffice inspector, will become assistant postmaster at Bangor, Me., on Jan. 1, succeeding Alonzo H. Pierce, who resigns to become an inspector, according to a statement made today by Lawrence Letherman, chief postoffice inspector. Mr. Boutelle was editor of a Bangor newspaper for eight years.

AUTOMOBILES

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ADVANCE OF GOVERNMENT STUDIED

Rights of Roman Citizenship and Constitutional Limitations of Roman Empire
Discussed in Third Article of Series

Following is the third in a series of four articles on government tracing briefly the development of constitutions and codes of law from earliest recorded history to the present time, touching particularly experiences in Greece, Rome, Great Britain and the United States. The articles appear on succeeding Wednesday.

FIVE centuries after the ostracism of "Aristides the Just," by the votes of his fellow-citizens at Athens, Rome had become the world's political center and Jerusalem its spiritual center. These two events came at the same moment, one through the advent of the Christ, in the person of Jesus of Nazareth, the other through the extension of the authority of the Roman republic over what was then regarded as the civilized world. Palestine was a part of this vast empire. The rights of Roman citizenship were highly valued, and by special legislation or favor these rights were extended to persons in distant parts of the empire, just as to residents of the republic itself. They included the passive right of protection under the law and the active right of exercising the suffrage. The latter, however, could only be done within the confines of the republic itself. But the Roman citizen could demand the full protection of the Roman law wherever he happened to be throughout the vast domain of the empire.

Important Light

The Scriptures contain an account of the effectual exercise of the rights of Roman citizenship which is of intense interest and great importance, even at this day. A man named Saul of Tarsus in Cilicia "was exceeding mad" against the followers of Christ. He was high in favor among the Jewish authorities. "Breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," (he) went unto the high priests and desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues that, if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem" (Luke iii.). While on his way to execute this design, this man was converted and became a powerful advocate of Christ's teaching. Those at Damascus, whom he went out to imprison in chains, had to hide him from the fury of his own partisans, who turned against him when he went over to the Christians. But in process of time Paul was arrested, upon accusations made by Jews who resisted his Christian teaching.

On one occasion the Roman officials were preparing to put Paul in chains and to scourge him, before he was adjudged guilty in due course of the law. To the Roman centurion standing by while the soldiers were proceeding to carry out these orders of their superior, Paul said: "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman (citizen) without cause?" (Acts xxi.25). The centurion came and asked Paul whether he was in fact a Roman citizen. When informed that Paul was born a Roman citizen, Lysias, the chief captain, said: "With a great sum (of money) obtained I this freedom" (Acts xxii.28). Then they desisted from maltreating Paul and accorded to him the protection of the law as prescribed for Roman citizens. Indeed, the Scripture record says, "the chief captain was afraid after he knew that he (Paul) was a Roman (citizen) and because he had found him" (Acts xxii.29).

Citizens Protected

The ensuing chapter of the Acts of the Apostles are devoted to giving an account of the important events that followed this effectual exercise of the rights of citizenship. First it is to be told that a conspiracy against Paul's life, entered into by more than 40 Jews, was discovered to, and frustrated by, the Roman authorities.

When this conspiracy was disclosed to Lysias, the chief captain, he immediately made ready 200 common soldiers, 90 horsemen and 200 spearmen; and with these as an escort he sent Paul that night from Jerusalem to Caesarea, the plot being laid for execution the following day at Jerusalem.

Paul was thus delivered in safety by the chief captain to Felix, the governor of that province of the Roman empire,

and with Paul went a letter in the following words:

"Claudius Lysias unto the Most Excellent Governor Felix, Greeting: 'This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been killed of them; then came I with an army and rescued him, having understood that he was a Roman. And when I would have known the cause wherefore they accused him, I brought him forth into their council; whom I perceived to be accused of questions of their law, but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death or of bonds. And when it was told me that the Jews laid wait for the man, I sent straightway to thee, and gave commandment to his accusers also to say before thee what they had against him. Farewell.'" (Acts xxiii. 26-30.)

Felix ordered Paul to be kept in Herod's judgment hall till his accusers should come to Caesarea. They came soon afterwards, but two years later Paul was still in prison uncondemned, because "Felix, willing to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul in bondage."

Governors' Actions

Porcius Festus superseded Felix as Governor, and within three weeks after assuming the duties of his new office Festus ordered Paul and his accusers to be brought before him. Paul reiterated his innocence, as he had done two years before in the presence of Felix. Festus then asked Paul whether he was willing to be sent to Jerusalem, there to be judged regarding the matter in question by the Jewish religious authorities and according to Jewish laws. At this point Paul appealed to Caesar, which means he refused to be judged by the Jewish authorities, or even the Roman authorities resident in Palestine, and claimed his right of being judged at Rome by the highest Roman authority.

A few days after this occurrence, King Agrippa came to Caesarea to salute Festus, and to him Festus said: "There is a certain man left in bonds by Felix about whom, when I was at Jerusalem, the chief priests and the elders of the Jews informed me, desiring to have judgment against him. To whom I answered, it is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face and have license to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him" (Acts xxi. 31-36).

Agrippa himself desired to see Paul and hear him state his defense. Accordingly Paul was brought before Agrippa and Festus sitting together, before he was sent to Rome to be judged. As Paul reasoned before him, Agrippa exclaimed publicly: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," and he stated aside to Festus that Paul had done nothing to deserve death or imprisonment and could have been released "if he had not appealed to Caesar."

Leniency at Rome

Upon his arrival at Rome, Paul was permitted to live in his own hired house, with a Roman soldier who was charged with his safe keeping. Indeed, Paul was practically at liberty, during the two years of his imprisonment at Rome, being permitted to receive all who came to him, "preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him." (Acts xxviii. 31.)

As one fruit of his stay at Rome we have several of the Epistles, contributed to the New Testament record, by this notable Roman citizen, while enjoying the protection of the law to which his citizenship entitled him. This time he seems to have had no way of forcing his jailers to bring him to trial. The record shows, however, the important rights of citizenship were effectively asserted, among which should be noted the right to be confronted face to face by his accusers, to be heard in his own defense, and according to the law of his citizenship; and also to appeal to Caesar, even from the judgment of the high Roman officials in the Judean portion of the empire.

It is notable also that there was an authority still vested in and exercised by the high Jewish authorities, in addition to the administration of law by the Roman officials. For instance, Paul got authority from the high priest not to Roman officials, to arrest and handcuff the Christians. The Jews wanted to try and condemn Paul according to their own law. The Roman officials inclined to permit this and it was Paul who insisted on his right to be judged by the highest Roman official.

Significant Words

In Festus' statement of Paul's case as made to King Agrippa are these remarkable words:

"When the accusers stood up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed, but had certain questions against him (Paul) of their own superstition, and of one Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive. And because I was doubtful how to inquire hereof, I asked him whether he would go to Jerusalem and there be judged of these matters. But when Paul had appealed to be reserved unto the judgment of Augustus (Caesar) I commanded him to be kept till I might send him to Caesar" (Acts xxv. 17-21).

In view of this the following words

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Hackneyed productions can be found anywhere. Novelty and originality marks our line of Personal Christmas Cards. Not found elsewhere. Christmas Card reminders in assorted packages for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price. A. D. MACLACHLAN, 502 Boylston St., Boston.

take on a meaning that is likely to be overlooked in a carnal reading:

"And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer, Paul; for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome" (Acts xxiii. 11). This occurred the night after Paul's arrest and the night before he was hurried out of Jerusalem with a guard of 500 Roman soldiers, in order that he might come before the Roman Governor at Caesarea, and then go to Rome, instead of being assassinated by the Jews between the Roman castle and the Jewish council chamber at Jerusalem.

IMPROVEMENT OF ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS BEGUN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN—Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Morocco question with special reference to the statements recently made by Herr Kiderlen-Waechter was awaited here with extraordinary interest. The average German unlike the average Englishman, is not much interested in politics, but is content to leave any political situation in the hands of the government or the leaders of his party.

The news, however, that the nation's peace was seriously in jeopardy last July and September, and that they have only been informed of the crisis now that it may be said to have passed, has aroused the Germans to expressions of indignation. It must be again emphasized that the Germans, with the exception of a party so small that it hardly counts at all, are eminently peaceable: the idea of war is repugnant to every party and individual, from the imperial chancellor to the man in the street. All, too, are agreed that in no case is Morocco worth fighting over, and yet it transpires that after all, Germany has been on the verge of war on account of this very country. The press on the whole is handling the subject with moderation, although the Radicals and the Social Democrats are endeavoring to turn the situation to advantage in view of the forthcoming elections. The widely read Berliner Tageblatt in its weekly review of political events gives utterance to expressions which are finding an echo everywhere. It says that the danger that threatened the empire last summer and autumn must awaken the earnest determination to prevent a recurrence of such a situation. Promises and minute reforms can achieve nothing.

The root of the evil lies in the fact that the leading officials meet and discuss the situation without the assistance of the people and the people's representatives, and that those officials and their representatives remain in office, not so long as the people and their representatives choose, but according to the will of the powers that be. The perfect confidence between a people and its government, such as is necessary for the healthy and peaceful development of the German empire can only be assured by a strong representation of the people, and to this the elections must lend their aid. The Frankfurter Zeitung believes that there will be another debate in the Reichstag upon Anglo-German relations. It is also convinced that the crisis is past, and that there will be no revival of it, and that an improvement in the relations between the two countries has already begun.

The well-known publicist and editor of Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden, has been lecturing recently before crowded audiences upon the political situation. At Leipzig, the large hall was crowded to the doors. Herr Harden reproached the government for its persistent system of secrecy in the Morocco question, the outcome of the four months being two treaties; he censured the policy that had made itself, as he said, an object of ridicule, and declared the entire Morocco question was a revival of the struggle for the Mediterranean.

NEARLY 500 SIGN WATERTOWN PLAN FOR ANNEXATION

WATERTOWN, Mass.—James G. McNally said today that nearly 500 names have been affixed to his petition to the Legislature for the passage of a bill providing for the annexation of the town to Boston.

Mr. McNally said that he hoped to obtain 1000 signatures. He intends to place the petition before the Legislature soon after it convenes next month. If favorable action is taken by that body the question will be placed before the voters of Watertown and Boston at the next state election.

James H. Vahey is interested in the plan, says Mr. McNally, and other prominent citizens have given their indorsement. "The liquor question," said Mr. McNally, "does not enter into the annexation matter. If Watertown becomes a part of Boston, there will be no saloons here if voters do not desire them. In Revere, opponents of annexation are putting forth the fact that licenses will soon be granted in Hyde Park. That is not so."

MAYOR SHANK TO SELL TREES INDIANAPOLIS—Mayor Shank, who recently sold several carloads of potatoes and more than 1000 Thanksgiving turkeys to the public at cost, is now planning to import evergreen trees for the holidays, which he will sell at a low figure.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

AND BROWN BREAD
New Englanders must have, they say—
(This is, in part, a joke.)
Beans every Saturday night, yet they
Aren't a bean-nighted folk.

THERE is no denying the fact that everybody likes to have a good time. Furthermore, everybody possessing a normal social nature likes to see everybody else having a good time. Still, a good deal must depend upon what is considered to be a "good time." That which would be deemed a good time by one person might prove quite the opposite to another. A young man residing in a thickly settled apartment house section of a city might have a good time if a warm summer night sitting at his open window practising upon his cornet or slide-trumpet. But for the dwellers of his immediate vicinity who were not of his way of thinking, his good time might to them seem a rather bad time. No doubt if the men who have good times going duck-hunting were to let the ducks have a voice in the matter they would express a diverse opinion.

The oriental potentate who has a good time journeying across the sun-bathed deserts, while reposing in a shaded palanquin borne on the shoulders of slaves, is not solicitous, perhaps, of the happiness of those about him. While no one has yet formulated a precise definition of a "good time," it has become pretty generally agreed that no one can have a really good time if the enjoyment of it means a bad time for others. Nothing is truly good that is not good for all concerned. Too frequently the man who enjoys himself is not enjoyed by others. No really good time is founded on selfishness. One of our foremost writers on religious topics says: "I feel to say, brethren, that I enjoy my religion." What difference does it make whether you do or not? Do other people enjoy it? Does your wife enjoy it? Do your children enjoy it? Do the servants enjoy it? Does your neighbor enjoy it? Does the man on the other side of the counter enjoy it? These are the real questions.

It seems only reasonable to suppose that no satisfying answer will ever come to prayers such as the following which it is asserted, jokingly, no doubt, was made by a wrongly purposed petitioner: "Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, and my four and no more." The man who too selfishly plans a good time for himself and perhaps a few intimate friends, will never know what a truly good time is. The best time a man can have is when he is making it possible for others to have the best time they can have. Byron says: "All who would win, must share it;—happiness was born a twin." It is to a man's credit that he cannot be quite happy till those about him are happy also. True pleasure is something that only those who give can get.

THE "VOWEL" STATES

Though "O—I—O" is brief we know,
And easy, quite, to say,

"THE NIGHT RIDERS" GIVEN BY HARVARD DRAMATISTS

Brattle hall, Cambridge—"The Night Riders," in three acts, by Edwin Carty Rank, produced by the Harvard Dramatic Club. The play will be repeated Friday night at Brattle hall and Saturday night in Jordan hall, Boston.

Many present at the first performance Monday evening declared "The Night Riders" the best play the club has yet done. It pictures in a straightforward, vigorous manner the struggle between the trust and planters in Kentucky, sympathizes with the planters while denouncing their methods, and projects against this significant background an interesting love story in the struggle between a young candidate for Governor, standing for law and order, and a girl who leads the night riders. The author has a large grasp of his subject and promising dramatic instinct. The play is more interesting and vital than many professional productions that have toured the country.

Clifton Rodgers is determined to stop the lawlessness of the "night riders," and is running for Governor of Kentucky on the independent ticket. He fearlessly attends a meeting of the planters in an abandoned schoolhouse in spite of the threats of the planters of the Burley district, who believe he is an ally of their enemy the "trust." Rodgers tells the surly crowd that he is against the trust and against law-breakers, too. He declares that if elected Governor he will stop the raids of the banded night riders upon the planters who deal with the trust.

Bolliver and Bullen, ringleaders of the planters, finding they cannot intimidate Rodgers, attempt to reach him through a girl, Mary Floyd. They play upon her love for Kentucky and resentment against the trust, which ruined her father's business. Bolliver and Bullen make the girl think she is the Joan of Arc of the planters and incite her to a fiery speech in which she calls upon the planters to stand together and denounce Rodgers as a trust ally. The first act ends with Rodgers threatening Bolliver and Bullen with imprisonment upon evidence in his possession as to the identity of the night riders.

The second act begins with scenes showing Rodgers standing firm under pressure of his mother and his friends to give up the fight. Among his advisers is Dixon Mason, a priggish New York "dude," who has been set upon by Rodgers' enemies. Bullen again threatens Rodgers. That failing he persuades Mary to worm out of Rodgers a list of a score of suspected night riders.

There's a sister state that's a running mate,
And that is "I—O—A."

IT would prove a matter of much educational interest if the next general census report could be made to show the total number of persons belonging to the great army of "the almshouse," the individual members of which one meets at every hand. Indeed, one rarely finds a community or even a restricted social circle that does not include one or more almshouses. An almshouse is a type that is easily distinguished. He or she is the man or woman who is almsd but not quite what he or she should be. They pretty near measure up to the things they would be, but not quite, and so they remain in the almshouse class. They do most of the work necessary for achieving the desired result, but they stop a little short of putting forth the intelligent endeavor that would spell "victory."

The "almshouse" farmer plows and harrows and fertilizes and cultivates his soil, plants his seeds and tends his crops almost as the whole process should be done, but not quite. His neighbor, whose fields lie along side of his, puts on that finishing touch, that little of something more, and where the "almshouse" farmer pretty nearly makes a success of his undertaking, the altogether farmer gets a profit from his fields. There are "almshouses" to be found in every field of human endeavor. There is the almost poet, who comes pretty near writing some lines that will live and lift his brother men for all time; but they lack a little of something that is needed to give them power. If the poet were to write half as many and make them twice as good, the result would be all he could desire. Running through the work somewhere is a vein of indifference as to quality which finally makes the whole output assay below par.

"Not how much, but how good," is the very best working motto for farmers and for poets as well. None of the world's cherished poets are remembered because they wrote so "much." Their names are remembered because they wrote so well. It is only those lines that get into the anthologies and books of quotations. Among the names of the men who have filled the honored position of poet laureate of England are some that are almost unknown to a large percentage of the British subjects, though the owners of those names wrote many large volumes of what they were pleased to call poetry. But they were not absolute poets; they were "almshouse" poets. It does not matter so much whether a man is a prince or a servant, a president or a porter; if he is what he is, he will be warmly appreciated; if he is "almshouse" something, he will be forgotten.

THE PLAY

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With the average audience, when
The play is performed by wild Indians, it
Must be quite aboriginal then.

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loves it; and dares to criticize certain tendencies in a people of whom he evidently is proud.

All this he does naturally through the mouths of appropriate characters. The suave Theodore Page stands for the peace-loving cavalier of the old style, with none of the familiar stage trimmings. The planters are a sullen lot, yet are presented in a sympathetic way by one who would stop their violence, yet help them to prosperity and happiness. Mary is well drawn, and the negro servants are wholly real. The character of Rodgers is admirably wrought. It is well-rounded, and presents a living man, a reformer who is not a fanatic but a lover of his kind.

N. R. Sturgis is an admirable actor of passionate and bitter roles, as all will remember who saw him as the vivid socialist in one of the short Harvard plays last year. He was sincere and strong as Rodgers, but frankly was mistaken, not bringing out the sympathetic and humorous side of the man. It was all too brittle and hard.

R. C. Benchley was admirable as the amusing Mason, and Miss Marjorie Smith was varied and spirited in her acting of Mary. More than she did cannot be expected of a non-professional. W. C. Woodward and E. W. Hammond were sinister as the planters' leaders, more than adequate, though Mr. Woodward is monotonous in his reading. M. T. Quigg was a lovable Kentucky gentleman. Miss Louise Burleigh and J. R. K. Taylor were good as colored servants and R. D. Whittemore did a vivid bit, with commendable restraint.

The minor parts and the mob scenes were adequately done, and from beginning to end the suspense was sustained. Costuming and makeup were careful and the settings surprisingly good in detail. The audience was closely interested throughout. There were spontaneous applause and curtain calls. The author bowed his acknowledgments after the second act.

NAVAL PRIZE BILL 'IS REJECTED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

NEW YORK—The British House of Lords rejected the naval prize bill by a vote of 145 to 53 on Tuesday night, according to a cable message from London to the New York Herald.

The Earl of Selborne, in moving the rejection, objected to the constitution of the proposed international prize court, pointing out that it gave to the British empire only the same representation as that accorded to petty Central American republics.

Furthermore, he said, the bill permitted an appeal from the British privy council to the prize court, but no corresponding appeal from the United States supreme court, the representatives of the United States having discovered that under their constitution it was impossible to carry an appeal from their supreme court to any international tribunal.

It was, therefore, possible, Lord Selborne argued, to get two sets of conflicting judgments.

(The passage of the naval prize bill would have been tantamount to approval of the declaration of London, the international agreement respecting prizes in naval warfare, it is declared.)

BROOKLYN FIRM IS RECOMMENDED

Mayor Fitzgerald received a communication from Louis K. Rourke, superintendent of public works, today, notifying him that Superintendent Rourke recommended awarding the contract for the disposal of Boston's garbage for 10 years to the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) concern, whose bid of \$1,432,000 was \$11,000 less than that of the Boston Disposal Company, a Boston concern.

This action is contrary to the mayor's views, as he has gone on record in favor of granting the contract to the local company.

BEEF TALK

On account of the scarcity of good beef some people are having difficulty in getting the best cuts properly seasoned. We make a specialty of aging our beef out of the best cattle. If you have any difficulty in getting what you want from your dealer GIVE US A TRIAL.

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NEWS BRIEFS

INCREASE TELEGRAPHERS PAY

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Official notice has been received that the Southern railway telegraphers have been given an eight per cent increase in wages, clerks making less than \$70 per month receive a six per cent advance. Both increases were voluntarily granted by the railroad.

COAST LINE INCREASES WAGES

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A general increase of salaries has been allowed all clerks, agents and agency employees over the entire Atlantic Coast Line system. Several thousand employees are affected. The increase averages 4 per cent.

NEW BUILDING FOR COLLEGE

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The students at Randolph-Macon Woman's College are preparing for the construction of a students' building which is to cost \$60,000. Plans are being drawn for the structure which includes an auditorium with seating capacity of 150 or 2000.

EDITOR ACCEPTS CHURCH CALL

MASON CITY, Ia.—L. H. Mayne, editor of the Emmetsburg Reporter, has been appointed by District Superintendent Smylie as pastor of the Methodist church at Emmetsburg, and he has accepted the work. Mayne was a candidate for Congress last year against Congressman Wood.

AWARD OIL PIPE CONTRACT

JACKSON, Miss.—A contract has been let for 2500 feet of pipe for an oil well that is to be sunk on the property of Miles W. Curry, just west of this city, which is being financed by local capital as an experiment.

URGES UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Senator Featherstone declares that he believes a bill should be introduced to establish a university for women in Virginia. His idea is to make the institution a confederate memorial for women of the South, allowing other southern states to share in its promotion if they so decide.

CITY TO BUILD STORAGE HOUSE

LEWISTON, Me.—Taking advantage of an act passed by the last Legislature, Lewiston's city government, will this winter, establish a municipal plant. The building to be erected for a storage house will have a capacity of 1500 tons.

STUDENTS FORM WILSON CLUB

PALO ALTO, Cal.—A Woodrow Wilson Club with almost half the members "co-ed's" who have been recently enfranchised, has been organized among the students of Leland Stanford University. Miss Felita Smith of Fresno has been elected vice-president. E. B. Wood and M. H. Dutton are president and secretary, respectively. Several of the professors are honorary members.

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FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, ONCE THE HOME OF COLUMBUS, INTERESTS TOURISTS

Party of 500 Americans,
Cruising Around World,
Give City an Awakening
When Ship Anchors

RIDE BEHIND OXEN

FUNCHAL, Madeira—On a cruise around the world, 500 Americans gave this port an awakening one Sunday recently. The Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line had been nearly eight days without sight of land and for many of the passengers it was their first experience in a foreign port.

Beautiful to the eye of any traveler, Funchal has a sentimental interest to Americans because this little city of white houses, half hidden by foliage and flowers, was once the home of Columbus. On the neighboring island of Porto Santo he won the daughter of the Portuguese governor, and either here or there he is thought to have first conceived the idea of sailing around the globe. The Funchal house in which he lived has given place to one more modern, but the site is yet to be seen. The guides, however, are not all well informed on the subject of their most celebrated townsman. One American party in Funchal several years ago was led up one street and down another in a vain search for the navigator's former home. With the cheerful assistance of an idle and curious crowd the guide finally halted his party at a gateway and vanished within. After a long delay the impatient visitors saw his disconsolate face reappear. "Columbo no live here now," he said sadly. "And he was much ruffled by the heartless merchant that greeted his disclosure."

Down in the business center of this little Portuguese city is a poor excuse for a restaurant, with the one redeeming feature that the traveler may sit at a table on the narrow sidewalk and watch the Funchal public flow by. The

"RAPID TRANSIT" BY OX TEAM, FUNCHAL



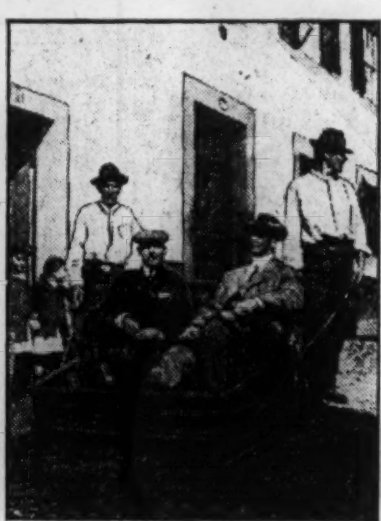
Tourists are transported over cobblestone streets of Portuguese city in a canopied sled pictured above

fact that passers-by must go out into the street in order to pass this table does not annoy this good-natured people in the least.

Much that you see in Funchal may be found elsewhere in the world, but in its facilities for "rapid transit" it may claim to be unique. Ox carts are not uncommon in any part of the world, but where else may you ride over cobblestone streets in a canopied sled drawn by oxen? This is the vehicle of the lower town. The steam tramway of Funchal is merely for the convenience of the foreigner who wishes to ascend the mountain to a fine hotel that overlooks the city.

And for the decent again you find the sled, but in a modified form. It may be called the "surface line," but the narrow, winding street that leads down from the mountain is better known as "the slide."

It is built for two or three passengers, yet it requires two husky "motormen" to steer it around the curves by means of the ropes on either side. Whenever its locomotion becomes slow one of the "motormen" draws forth a bag of grease and



"SURFACE CAR" FUNCHAL

lays it under the runner—a crude method of lubrication, but it brings results.

ries, plums, raspberries, corrance, chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, smallnuts, huckleberries, and hawes of white thorn near as good as our cherries in England, they grow in plenty here.

"For beasts there are some bears, and they say some lions also; for they have been seen at Cape Ann. Also here are several sorts of deer. . . . Also wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, martins, great wildcats, and a great beast called a moke as big as an ox. . . . Also here are great stores of squerrels, some greater and some smaller and lesser; there are some of the lesser sort, they tell me, that by a certain skill will fly from tree to tree, though they stand farre distant.

Advantages Quickly Seen

"Water—New England hath water enough, both salt and fresh, the greatest sea in the world, the Atlanticke sea runs all along the coast thereof. Also, we have store of excellent harbours for ships, as at Cape Anne, and at Massachusets Bay and at Salem, and at many other places. . . . The abundance of sea fish are almost beyond believing. . . . I saw great store of whales, and cramp-puss, and such abundance of mackerella that it would astonish one to behold, likewise codfish in abundance on the coast. . . . There is a fish called a hasse, a most sweet and wholesome fish as ever I did eat, it is altogether as good as our fresh sammon, and the season of their coming was begun when we came first to New England in June, and so continued about three months space. Of this our fishers take many hundreds together, which I have seen lying on the shore to my admiration. . . . And besides have we take plenty of scate and thornbacks, and abundance of lobsters and the least boy in the plantation may both catch and eat what he will of them. . . . Also, here is abundance of herring, turbot, sturgeon, cuskies, haddock, mullets, celes, crabbes, muskies, and oysters.

"Besides there is probability that the country is of an excellent temper for the making of salt. . . . And the temper of the air in New England is one special thing that commends this place. Fowles of the air are plentiful here, and of all sorts as we have in England, as farre as I can learn, and a great many of strange fowles which we know not. Whilst I was writing these words one of our men brought home an eagle. . . . Also, here are many kinds of excellent hawks, both sea hawks and land hawks; and myself walking in the woods with another in company, sprung a partridge so bigge that through the heaviness of his body could fly but a little way. Here are also abundance of turkies, farre greater than our English turkies. . . . In the winter, I have seen flocks of pigeons. . . . They do fly from tree to tree as other birds doe, which our pigeons will not doe in England.

"Fire—Thus you have heard of the earth, water, and aire of New England, now it may bee you expect something to be said proportionable to the rest of the elements. Indeede I think New England may boast of this element more then of all the rest: For though it bee here somewhat cold in winter, yet here we have plenty of fire to warme us, and that a great deal cheaper than they sell billets and faggots in London: Nay, all Europe is not able to afford so great fires as New England.

"And although New-England have no tallow to make candles of, yet by the abundance of the fish thereof, it can afford oil for lamps. Yea our pine trees that are the most plentiful of all wood, doth allow us plenty of candles which are very useful in a house: And they have such candles as the Indians commonly use, having no other, and they are nothing else but the wood of the pine tree cloven in two little slices, something thin, which are so full of the moisture of turpentine and pitch, that they burne as cleere as a torch. I have sent you some of them that you may see the experience of them."

Having thus displayed the commodities of the country, he proceeds to fulfil his promise frankly to avow its "discommodities." Among these he mentions "little flies called musketoes," sharp frosts, snakes and serpents; and, as the greatest of all drawbacks, a lack of "good company of honest Christians to bring with them horses, kine, and sheepe to make use of this fruitful land."

From this he goes on to give some little description of the Indians saying, "We use them kindly," and, "We purpose to learn their language as soon as we can, which will be a means to do them good."

Tone Optimistic
The last part of the book is a brief and optimistic statement of the condition of the colony ending with these words, which close the relation:

"But that which is our greatest comfort and meanes of defence above all other, is that we have here the true religion and holy ordinances of Almighty God taught amongst us: Thanks be to God, we have here plenty of preaching, and diligent catechizing, with strict and careful exercise, and good and commendable orders to bring our people into a Christian conversation with whom we have to doe withall. And thus we doubt not but God will be with us, and if God bee with us, who can be against us?"

Small in quantity as are the literary remains of Francis Higginson they prove him to have been to the manner born as a writer, the gentle, well-poised, humane nature of the man finding expression in flexible, poetical language, imbued by true devotedness of heart.

"Note—The excerpts included are all taken from the 'Life of Francis Higginson,' by his descendant, Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

M'CALL PLANTATION SOLD
LIVONIA, La.—Theodore Dreyfus, a large planter and merchant here, has sold to Boner & Blanks of Vicksburg, Miss., his McCall plantation for \$26,000.

BAY COLONY'S STORY QUAINLY TOLD

Francis Higginson's Account Quoted in Second Paper on Growth of Literature in Massachusetts' Early Years

Excerpts from records by Francis Higginson, the first writer among the Massachusetts Bay colony, which are in the nature of a report of New England before the middle of the seventeenth century, are given herewith, following an article published last Wednesday telling of the settlement and early political and religious activities of the colony.

THE journal written by Francis Higginson is prefaced as a "true relation" of the voyage, the country and its inhabitants, both native and English, "faithfully recorded, according to the very truth." It is dated as "written from New England, July 24, 1620," which is doubtless the date upon which it was put in order to be carried to England on a waiting ship. The main text was evidently written on shipboard almost, if not strictly, in conjunction with the events recorded. The following portions show the beautiful style of the whole.

The Voyage

"Wednesday (13th) We came as far as the land's end, in the utmost part of Cornwall, and so left our deare native soyle of England behind us; and saying about 10 leagues further we passed the Isles of Scillie and launched the same day a great way into the maine ocean."

Thursday (21st) There being two ministers in the ship, Mr. Smith and myselfe, we endeavored, together with others, to consecrate this day as a solemn fasting and humiliation to Almighty God as a furtherance of our present worke. And it pleased God the ship was becalmed all day, so that we were freed from any encombrence; and as soon as we had done prayers, see and behold the goodness of God, about 7 o'clock at night the wind turned to N. E. and we had a fayre gale that night, as a manifest evidence of the Lord's hearing our prayers. I heard some of the mariners say, they thought this was the first sea-fast ever kept, and

that they never heard of the like performed at sea before."

"Tuesday (2d) we solemnly celebrate another fast. The Lord that day heard us before we called; for early in the morning the wind turned full east, being as fit a wind as could blow. And sitting at my study on the ship's poop I saw many bonny fishes and porpuses pursuing one another, and leaping some of them a yard above the water."

Wednesday (3rd) a fayre day and fine gale of full east wind. This day myselfe and others saw a large round fish sailing by the ships side about a yard in length and roundeth every way. The mariners call it a sunne fish; it spreadeth out the finnes like beames on every side 4 or 5."

At the end in a retrospective view of the voyage, he records "divers things that are remarkable," among them—"Fifthly, we had a pious and Christian-like passage; for I suppose passengers shall seldom find a company of more religious, honest, and kynde seamen than we had. We constantly served God morning and evening by reading and expounding a chapter, singing, and prayer. And the Sabbath was solemnly kept by adding to the former, preaching twice and catechizing."

"And in our great need we kept 2 solemn fasts, and found a gracious effect. Let all that love and use fasting and praying take notice that it is as prevaileable by sea as by land. Besides the ship master and his company used every night to sett their 8 and 12 a clocke watches with singing a psalme and prayer that was not read but of a booke."

This journal was never printed in England but circulated from hand to hand and was eagerly copied and reread.

First Book on Colony

The little book which continued the history of the colony was called "New England's Plantation, or A Short Description of the Commodities and Discommodities of the Country."

It was printed at that same "Ligne of the Blew Bible in Greene Arbour" of which we have heard before. The publisher, Michael Sparks, begins his preface thus: "Reader, doe not disdain this Relation; and looke not here to have a large Gate and no building within: a full-stuffed Title with no matter in the Booke: But here read the truth, and that thou shalt find without any frothy bumbled words, or any quaint new devised additions, etc."

The text of the book is divided into four parts, under the headings—earth, water, air, fire, as these are found to be in New England. Breaking ruthlessly in upon a lengthy sentence, we find the writer saying, "As the idle proverb is, Travellers may lie by authority, and so may take too much sinful libertie that way. Yet I may say of myselfe as once Nehemiah did in another case: Shall such a man as I live? No verily; it becometh not a preacher of truth to be a writer of falshood in any degree: And therefore I have beene careful to

report nothing of New England but what I have partly seen with mine own eyes, and partly heard and enquired from the mouths of verie honest and religious persons, who, by living in the country a good space of time, have had experience and knowledge of the state thereof, and whose testimonies I do beleve as myselfe."

The following passages occur under the headings indicated: "Earth—First therefore of the earth of New-England and all the appurtenances thereof: It is a land of divers and sundry sorts all about Massachusets Bay, and at Charles river is as fat blacke earth as can be reene any where; and in other places you have a clay soyle, in other gravell, in other sandy."

"The form of the earth here in the plainesse, nor too high in hills, but partakes of both in a mediocrity. . . . And I am told that about three miles from us a man may stand on a little hill place and see divers thousands of acres of ground as good as need be, and not a tree in the same. It is thought here is good clay to make bricke and tiles and earthen pots as need to be. At this instant we are setting a brick-kiln on worke to make bricke, and tiles for the building of our houses. For stone, here is plenty of slates at the Isle of Slate in Massachusets Bay, and lime-stone, free-stone, and smooth-stone, and iron-stone, and marble-stone also in such store, that we have great rocks of it, and a harbour hard by. Our plantation is from thence called Marble-harbour. . . . The fertilitye of the soyle is to be admired at, as appeareth in the abundance of grasse that groweth everie where, both verie thicke, verie long, and verie high in divers places. It is scarce to be beleived how our kine and goates, horses and hogges, doe thrive and prosper here and like well of this country."

Early Foods
"In our plantation we have already a quart of milke for a penny; but the abundance increase of corne proves this country to be a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiftie, sixtie are ordinarie here: Yea, Joseph's increase in Egypt is out stript with us. . . . Our Governor hath store of greene pease growing in his garden, as good as ever I eat in England. Here are store of pumpions, cucumbers, and other things of that nature which I know not. Also divers excellent pot-herbs grow abundantly among the grasse, as strawberry leaves in all places of the country, and plenty of strawberries in their time, and penny-royall, winter savorie, sorrell, brooklime, liverwort, carvell and watercresses, also leeks and onions are ordinarie. . . . Here are also abundance of other sweet herbs delightful to the smell, whose names we know not, and plenty of single damaske roses verie sweete; . . . Excellent vines are here up and downe in the woods. Our Governour hath already planted a vineyard with great hope of increase. Also, mulber-

Does your razor 'pull'? Does your face smart after shaving?

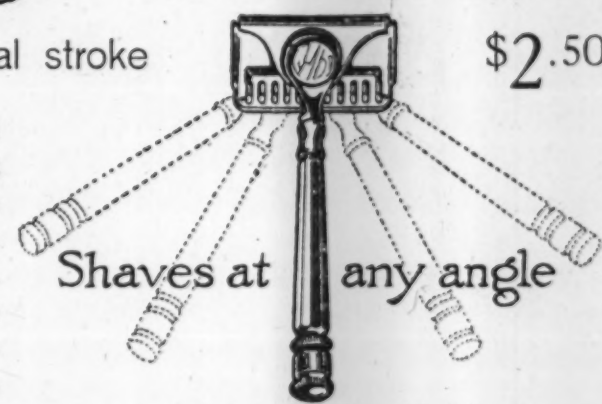
These shaving discomforts are due to the straight stroke. This is the only stroke possible with any safety razor except the Young. With the

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you get the diagonal stroke

\$2.50

—you get it naturally and unconsciously—you cannot help getting it. A touch turns the blade at any angle to the handle; you shave as with any safety razor. The angle makes all the difference in the world. Try the Young. You will like its simplicity, its keen hollow-ground blades of the finest steel, its nice balance and its protected blade corners.



30 Days Free Trial

The Young outfit complete, costs only \$2.50—half the price and twice the efficiency of any other high-grade safety razor. Get this razor from your dealer, or from us if your dealer does not carry it. Try it for 30 days. If you do not find it the best razor you ever used, return it and your money will be refunded.

YOUNG SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, 1719 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

One may not have time to write whole pages about the sunset or some such subject every day, highly edifying as that might be in future years, but a diary is, nevertheless, a useful and almost necessary thing to keep. It is often referred to later with pleasure and satisfaction for its chronicle of events or dates, and not infrequently it bears important relation to the present. A well-bound diary is a good thing to have and all varieties of them may be found at Damon's, successor to H. H. Carter & Co., on Pemberton square. There are big diaries for those who wish to write as much as they please, and little ones that can be carried around in the pocket and serve merely for the jotting down of important events.

At Damon's can be found also a household inventory, a little book which every home would find of value. Damon's is an excellent place for all kinds of stationery and things of this kind, fountain and steel pens, pencils, blank books for all purposes, engraved calling cards, beautiful holiday cards and calendars. The cards contain the season's greetings, and are pretty souvenirs to send to absent friends. Some of them are intended for no particular day or occasion but express some thought that one is pleased to send to another.

A line of brass goods contains many attractive articles, fittings for the desk and study, boxes, candlesticks, ornaments and articles of both use and beauty.

For the woman who wishes to give a present to some man—the man who is proverbially so hard to find a gift for—the Macular Parker Company of Washington street has prepared a list of things that are sure to be acceptable. It is headed with neckwear which can be bought as low as 50 cents or as high as several dollars and is followed by silk hosiery of which also there are a number of grades. Then come gloves, suspenders, initial handkerchiefs, gold studs, tie retainers, scarf pins, gold links, evening dress sets, collar bags, jewel cases, card cases, bill folds and scarf cases. Nearly all of these come in different prices so that there are several grades from which to select.

Vantine's is showing a most attractive collection of beautiful things that are most suitable for gifts at this season of gift giving. Among them are Oriental jewelry, bracelets, pins, necklaces, brooches, rings, scarf and lace pins. Wadded gowns and jackets are delightful things to own and umbrellas and parasols such as they show are unique. Their handles show Japanese carvings, quaint and exquisite. Tabourettes, pedestals, stands, chairs and tables are carried in the teakwood, Damascus and Japwood of the far east. Couch covers and pillow tops like the double covered lands as do the embroidered waist and dress patterns. Screens, bronzes, carved ivories, rare bronzes, Satsumas and Cloisonnes, art lamps and table porcelains are among the other handsome things to be found in this store.

Every man and most women would be pleased to have the neat little pocket tool kit that is in a leather case that is shown by J. B. Hunter & Co. of Summer street. It contains everything that could be wanted for ordinary purposes, even to a saw, and, yet is so light and small it

can be carried easily in a man's pocket or a woman's hand bag. If not carried on the person it may be kept nearby. One has the satisfaction of having it always at hand without running to the cellar for hammer or tacks. It is invaluable in traveling or for use in any of those little excursions into the country or elsewhere where the possessions of home are not immediately available.

Pocket knives are carried in different patterns, and fitted with special blades for different purposes. Pocket manicure sets are most convenient for the traveler. Scissors come in sets in neat little cases and are a treasure to have as every one who has had a set can tell.

A new gas traction engine built especially for use on the ordinary farm has been put on the market recently by the Avery Company of Peoria, Ill. The new engine is rated at 35 brake horsepower and 20 traction horsepower. It is designed for furnishing all the power needed on the average farm for threshing, filling silos, sawing wood, etc., but its most important place is in pulling plows and other farm machinery. According to its builders it will pull a five or six-gang plow and other machinery in proportion; one man can do as much with it in one day as he can with a three-horse team in a week; its weight is less than 11,000 pounds; it can travel over any sort of land that is in condition to work and pack it no more than does a team; the farmer who can run a harvester successfully with a little practice can learn to run the Avery engine easily and effectively; the engine itself is a two-cylinder motor of the double opposed type, simple and easy to understand, yet with a perfect running balance, and can be fitted with either kerosene or gasoline carburetor; it is so light and compact it will travel over plowed land of any kind and will pull almost any sort of farm machinery; it will pull three binders at a time and can be used to grade roads, pull a train of loaded wagons on the road, or to do any sort of farm work that needs to be done by farm power.

MASONS VISIT FALL RIVER TO CONFER GRADE

A delegation of 40 Scottish rite Masons went to Fall River to participate in conferring the fourteenth grade for the new Lodge of the Return to that city yesterday. The return to Boston was made at midnight.

The visiting party comprised illustrious Leon M. Abbott, 33 degrees, puisant grand lieutenant commander of the supreme council; Illustrious Charles T. Gallagher, 33 degrees, deputy for Massachusetts; Moses C. Plummer, 33 degrees, master of ceremonies Massachusetts council of deliberation, and these honorary members of the supreme council, Josiah T. Dyer and Horace W. Stickney of Massachusetts consistory.

There were also the officers of Boston-Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, who went to conduct the work.

The Rhode Island consistory was represented by Judson C. Mackenzie and Robert S. Franklin, 33 degrees.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE a Real Graham Wafer, ask for Gilman's "Old Home Graham" at S. S. Pierce's.

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AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road is installing new rails and track circuits in the cut between Broadway and the Back Bay station during light traffic hours. Morris MacDonald, vice-president of the Maine Central road, is in Boston today to attend a joint railroad meeting. For the accommodation of students from Miss Porter's school, en route from Hartford to Boston today, the New Haven road furnished special service on the Naugatuck Valley express.

The American Express Company received at the North station over the Rutland and Fitchburg roads today a refrigerator special poultry train from northern Vermont for the southern New England market.

The New Haven road made a fast run with Theodore Thomas's orchestra, en route from Philadelphia to Boston yesterday afternoon. The orchestra arrived at the South station at 2:08 p. m. for a 3 o'clock concert.

The Boston & Albany road ran the Saturday Wollesley special today for the accommodation of students.

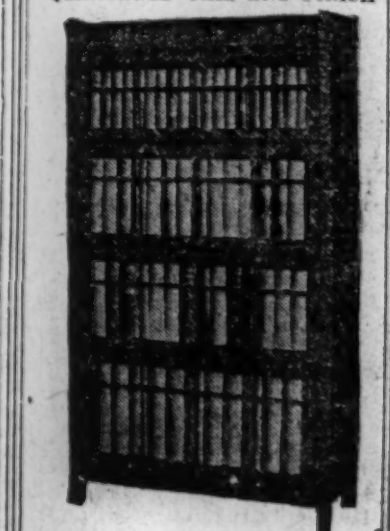
A. O. DIACK HEAD OF GRANITE MEN

In the American house on Tuesday night the Granite Manufacturers Association of Quincy held a dinner and election. About 150 attended.

These officers were elected: Alfred O. Diack, president; Francis Morrison, vice-president; T. J. Dunphy, secretary; James Joss, treasurer; E. D. Marnock, Thomas Bishop, Andrew Johnson, John C. Murray, Joseph Walker, George Clark, executive committee.

GUNN Sectional Bookcases

For Christmas
QUARTERED OAK, ANY FINISH



PRICE \$32.40.
N. E. AGENTS,
Allen & Paisley Co.
Two minutes from North Station
125-27 PORTLAND ST.
Bring ad. and get special discount.

Welding Invitations W. B. Clarke Co.
Engraved and Printed 26 & 28 Tremont St.

ORIENTAL Carpets and Rugs

All Varieties and Sizes
Extra Large Sizes Always in Stock
Designs and Colors

Not To Be Found Elsewhere
Also INEXPENSIVE

Oriental Carpets and Rugs
Quiet colors and in good taste
Seasonable Imports from all parts of the East

Arthur Williams, Jr., & Co.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
42, 44 and 46 Franklin Street
Established 1878.

Elections in Fifteen Cities Show Gains for No-License

(Continued from page one)

the license question the majority for "no" was increased in six of the 11 cities which voted for no-license. In the four cities where the liquor license was retained the "yes" majority fell off in two and was increased in two.

No-license was voted in Beverly, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Salem, Somerville and Woburn. Chelsea, Chicopee, Pittsfield and Worcester continued in the license column.

In the six cities where present mayors sought reelection they were successful. They were Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, Robert E. Burke of Newburyport, Kelton B. Miller of Pittsfield, Rufus D. Adams of Salem, Charles A. Burns of Somerville and Hugh D. Murray of Woburn.

In Lynn, Beverly and Medford there were no mayoralty elections, the present incumbents having been chosen last year for two years.

Mayors elected in the other cities were: Chelsea, James H. Malone; Chicopee, Frank A. Rivers; Everett, James Chambers; Malden, George L. Farrell; Melrose, Charles E. French; Worcester, David F. O'Connell.

The contest between Mayor Hatfield and William J. Doherty for mayor of Newton brought out a big vote in that city, Mr. Hatfield being returned by a majority of 1034. This vote helped to swell the majority for no-license, which increased from 931 last year to 2902 this year.

For aldermen the contests in two cases were so close that a recount will be made later. In ward 2, in the contest for alderman by wards, H. D. Cabot was the winner by a margin of 13 votes over the Democratic candidate, George F. James. In ward 4 Thomas J. Lyons, Democrat, lost by 39 votes to Frederick W. Jones, Republican candidate for reelection.

Worcester Elects Democrat

WORCESTER, Mass.—David F. O'Connell, as the candidate of the Democrats, defeated George F. Brooks, the present president of the board of aldermen, by a vote of 11,792 to 9,759 in the contest for mayor, Tuesday.

Alderman-at-Large Victor E. Runo, who tried for reelection as running mate for Brooks, was beaten by John B. N. Soulliere by a vote of 11,095 to 9,873. The city remains in the license column by a vote of 13,563 to 8,002, a majority for yes of 5534. Last year the vote was 12,846 yes to 8,519 no.

Outside the general contests the chief interest centered in ward 6. Alderman Joseph S. McDonough was the Democratic candidate for the upper board and he was returned by a vote of 1196 to 1124 for Pehr G. Holmes, now a member of the common council.

The parties divided honors in the common council contests. The Democrats landed G. E. Bergstrom, with a vote of 1164, and the Republicans elected Christian Nelson with a vote of 1012. Councilman Ernest J. Guilham, who tried for reelection on the Republican ticket, lost his seat and both men elected are new members.

The Democrats made an unusual show of strength in ward 7. O'Connell came within 131 votes of carrying the ward and George D. Morse, Democratic candidate for alderman, was beaten by Alderman James L. Harrop by a vote of 1215 to 954.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—With the largest vote cast here at a city election for years, Mayor Robert E. Burke was reelected to a third term and the city continued with no-license by a majority of 38. The total vote cast for mayor was 3057.

The winners in the aldermanic contest were F. J. Carens, at large; E. G. Perkins, ward 1; Charles P. Boyle, ward 2; George E. Moulton, ward 3; Clarence Danforth, ward 4; Edward Bass, ward 5; Moses H. Williams, ward 6. There will be recounts for councilmen in wards 3 and 4.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—This city reelected Mayor Charles A. Burns and again voted for no-license at the municipal election Tuesday. The Democrats elected five of the 21 aldermen, an increase of three over last year.

In ward 1 William T. McCarthy and Ernest F. Flagg, Democrats, defeated Alderman Walter E. Loveless and Justin P. Nowell.

Mrs. Mary G. Whitney, independent, won from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sullivan for a place on the school committee in ward 1.

Despite the organization effort of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Morgan to win as the Democratic candidate for school committee in ward 6, she was defeated by Frederick

A. P. Fiske, Republican candidate, by 159 votes.

PITTSFIELD—Kelton B. Miller, Republican, was reelected mayor Tuesday by the small margin of 60 votes. The city council on joint ballot is Democratic, 12 to 9. Democrats will thus be able to elect the city clerk, treasurer, tax collector, auditor, two assessors, two members of board of public works, board of health and several minor officers. For the first time in the history of the city Socialists put up a complete city ticket. Their candidate for mayor, Adelbert Phinney, got 568 votes.

Gain in No-License

EVERETT, Mass.—Former Representative James Chambers won in the contest for mayor over Thomas J. Huey by 631 votes in the municipal election here Tuesday. A big gain in the no-license vote was another feature, the no majority being increased from 1072 to 1615.

Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt was a victor over James J. Irwin by 1317 votes for school committeeman-at-large, while J. Arthur Beumer won the seat from ward 6 over Dr. John A. Drenin by a margin of 715. Elmer E. Spear was reelected to the school committee from ward 5 and Dr. Winifred L. Howe from ward 3.

Fifth Year of No-License

LYNN, Mass.—At the municipal election here Tuesday, at which the license question was the main issue, this city voted for a fifth consecutive year of no-license by a majority of 3965.

The election brought out the greatest number of voters in the history of the city, and in the seven wards 14,907 votes were cast.

Water Commissioner Thomas Campbell 24 and Commissioner of Public Property Herbert C. Bayrd were reelected. Campbell's vote was 8493, against 4421 cast for voters who favored the reelection of Bayrd, while John J. Joyce polled 5188.

Dr. Herbert W. Newhall and Miah W. Chase were reelected to the school board.

Reelect Old Members

BEVERLY, Mass.—All the members of the present board of aldermen were reelected at the city election Tuesday. There was no mayoralty election.

The firemen's pension act was passed by a large majority, the vote being 1652 in favor and 553 against. The city went no-license by a vote of 459 majority, which was the closest in the history of the city.

Contest for Aldermen

MEDFORD, Mass.—The contests for aldermen at large at the city election Tuesday resulted in the election of Alderman James S. Burpee of ward 1 over Fred L. Willard by a vote of 775 to 304, and the defeat of Alderman Henry Center of ward 7 by Roy R. Burnham by a vote of 711 to 549.

The contest for ward aldermen in ward 1 resulted in Alderman James A. Saunders being reelected by a plurality of 18 votes over Fred A. S. Cosgrove, who secured the second place by defeating William S. Cash by a plurality of six.

Keep Mayor Murray In

WOBURN, Mass.—Mayor Hugh D. Murray, Democrat, was reelected mayor of this city Tuesday by a margin of 291 votes in a total of 3041. His opponents were Elmer E. Silver, Republican, who received 1050 votes, and Samuel Higley, independent, who got 692.

The contest for board of public works was close, John M. Wallace defeating the present incumbent, William H. Conway, 1463 to 1346. The no majority was 339 as against 499 last year.

Dr. Farrell Victor

MALDEN, Mass.—Dr. George L. Farrell was elected mayor of this city Tuesday by a plurality of 197 over Frank M. Sawtell. William T. Hill polled 338 votes and Charles R. Elder, the other mayoralty candidate, 1011.

Dr. J. J. Corbett defeated Miss Ella A. Wilcox for the school board. George H. Johnson was the other candidate chosen to the board.

Alderman John G. Tilcen was defeated for reelection by John B. Robbins. In ward 4 there were three candidates tied for councilmen, E. C. Burbank, W. S. Cronin and Paul M. Foss receiving 375 each and there will be a recount. The city went no-license by a majority of 1642.

Close Melrose Vote

MELROSE, Mass.—Charles E. French was elected mayor Tuesday by a plurality of 179 over Thomas H. Gilman. The successful candidates for aldermen-at-large were William A. Currie, J. Sydney Hitchins, Leslie F. Keene and Arthur F. Whalen.

The city voted no license by a majority of 1403. The pension act for firemen was carried by a small majority, while the vote on the referendum appropriating \$10,000 for additional playgrounds for two schoolhouses was defeated by a narrow margin.

Mayor Adams in Salem

SALEM, Mass.—Rufus D. Adams was reelected mayor Tuesday by a plurality of 408 over William H. McSweeney. The city voted to continue in the no-license column by a majority of 224. The vote for mayor was: Adams 3090, McSweeney 2682, Arthur Howard 1598.

Of the present board of aldermen Messrs. Colbert, Lally and Turner are reelected.

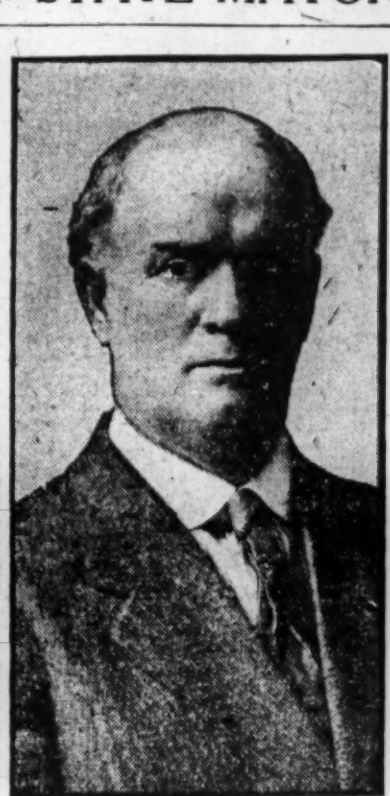
Chelsea Elects Mr. Malone

CHELSEA, Mass.—James H. Malone was elected mayor of this city Tuesday

WINNERS IN BAY STATE MAYORALTY CONTESTS



(Photo by F. B. Conlin, Boston)
JAMES H. MALONE
Chelsea



GEORGE L. FARRELL
Malden



CHARLES E. FRENCH
Melrose

in the first municipal election in the city since 1907. He defeated his only competitor, Assessor George W. Ford, by 791 votes. Mr. Malone received a vote of 2525, one of the largest ever accorded a mayoralty aspirant. Mr. Ford's total vote was 1734.

The city remains in the license column, the majority for yes being 666. This is an increased majority for license over the vote of a year ago, when the yes majority was 455. The total vote for license was 2512 and the no vote totaled 1846.

Independent Wins

CHICOPEE, Mass.—Frank A. Rivers, an independent candidate, won the five-sided contest for mayor by a margin of 23 votes. Ernest Dalton, Republican, ran second, and William J. Dunn, Democrat, third. The other two candidates, William J. Fuller and Harry M. Ludwig, both ran as independents, the former polling 140 votes, and the latter 45. Mayor Samuel E. Fletcher was not a candidate for reelection. The city government remains strongly Democratic.

The license vote was: Yes 1484, 1105, the no vote showing a considerable gain over last year.

MAYOR SHEDD REELECTED

KEENE, N. H.—At the annual city election Tuesday Mayor Charles G. Shedd, Republican, was reelected. The only contest in the city was for police commissioners, and three Republicans were elected, as follows: Dr. H. R. Beals for six years, Frank H. Blanchard for four years and H. O. Wardwell for two years.

HOLYOKE OPENS RAILROAD STREET

HOLYOKE, Mass.—After 20 years discussion Railroad street, paved, improved and walled, was opened to the public Tuesday with appropriate ceremonies, which included the unveiling of a tablet.

Railroad street is now paved throughout its length. A concrete wall has been built along the east side of the street between it and the railroad and this will be surmounted by electric lights.

The work of improving Railroad street began a few months ago with Contractor P. J. Kennedy, Jr., in charge. The exercises connected with throwing the thoroughfare open to public travel consisted of the driving of the board of public works automobile over the full length of the street and the unveiling of the tablet by Mayor John J. White.

WOMEN'S CLUB TO HELP FEDERATION

The Professional Women's Club at the Hotel Lenox Tuesday voted to contribute to the \$100,000 endowment fund of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The amount was left to the executive board.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs hopes to raise as its share of the fund \$10,000.

THIRTEEN TEAMS NOW IN RACE

NEW YORK—As a result of an accident during a sprint in the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden early this morning, Root and Menus Bedell were officially declared out of the race at 8 o'clock. Hill, Root's partner, and John Bedell, Menus Bedell's partner, immediately teamed up, being penalized one lap under the rules. Thirteen teams now remain in the race. The riders maintained a slow pace this morning and at 10 o'clock were eight miles behind the record. The leading teams at that hour had covered 1137 miles 2 laps, with the three other teams a lap behind.

DECORATED BY JAPAN

NEW YORK—One of the few Americans to receive the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan is Dr. G. F. Kunz, who has never been in that country.

AMATEUR ACTORS ENTERTAIN FOR DENISON HOUSE

Amateur members of the Vincent Club, the Hasty Pudding Club and the Copley Society on Tuesday night at Jordan hall presented an entertainment for the benefit of Denison House.

A masque of Japan entitled "The Daimio's Head" was a feature. It was produced here for the first time.

Miss Charlotte H. Adams as "O Toyo San" made a marked impression. Henry Irving Dale made a dignified young Samurai, and R. Clifton Sturgis, Jr., did two good pieces of acting, as the Daimio and as an artist.

F. Lyman Clark appeared to advantage as Bichi, a good goblin. Miss Katherine Hubbard was a "fox woman."

Another feature was Miss Virginia Tanner's dancing of Grieg's "Ishtar," a symbolic dance from the ancient Assyrian legend.

Miss Dorothy Bolles danced a Polish mazurka, Mrs. Manfred Bowditch won applause by her dancing of an old French gavotte.

A group of songs was given by A. F. Denighausen, and Joseph L. Smith gave a monologue. The entertainment closed with Saint-Saens' "Danse Macabre," by Henry Irving Dale and 18 young women.

JOHN D. BRYANT LEAVES \$560,787

An inventory of the estate of the late John D. Bryant, an attorney, filed Tuesday in the Suffolk registry of probate shows personal property amounting to \$195,287.80, and real estate valued at \$65,500. There is about \$130,000 invested in bonds of electric light companies, industrial concerns and railroads.

The Boston real estate includes property at 356 Commonwealth avenue, 28 and 30 St. James avenue. Several pieces of real estate outside the state were not appraised. The executors are Arthur L. Howard and William S. Townsend. Mr. Bryant's will is the longest one on record in this country, covering 75 typewritten pages.

LACONIA CLERGY SELECT OFFICERS

LACONIA, N. H.—Officers of the Laconia Ministerial Association selected for the coming year include: President, the Rev. George L. Thompson, pastor of the Unitarian church; vice-president, the Rev. W. W. Hackett, pastor of the Union Avenue Baptist church, Lakeport, and secretary, the Rev. A. L. Nutter, pastor of the Methodist church at The Weirs.

The membership consists of the clergymen of the churches in this city and in the county, Belknap. The meetings are held on the afternoon of the first Monday of each month with the exception of July and August.

MR. LOWELL'S NEW HOME UNDER WAY

Work has been started on the new home of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, in Cambridge. It will stand between the house he now occupies, the philosophy building and Emerson hall. The building will be of red brick in the colonial style and will front on Quincy street.

The plans call for a series of large rooms on the first floor—a hall rising up through the three stories, a living room, a dining room, morning room, drawing room and servants' quarters.

NEW CHURCH AT NORTH SAUGUS

NORTH SAUGUS, Mass.—The new church edifice will be ready for use after today. A committee is arranging for the dedicatory exercises. The church will be used by a society of several denominations, and will be known as the North Saugus Union church. The pastor will be the Rev. William F. Kinsey, a Boston University student.

WANTS TO BE JANITOR

Patrick Halloran of 792 Boylston street, Brookline, is circulating in Brookline a petition asking for his appointment as janitor of the Pierce school. The petitioner claims that William Cleeves, recently appointed to fill the vacancy, was not legally appointed under a strict interpretation of the civil service laws.

ESSEX LAWYER TO DINE JUDGES

LYNN, Mass.—William H. Niles of this city, dean of the Essex county bar, will entertain Judges Fessenden, McLaughlin and Irwin and Mr. George, clerk of the superior court of Salem, at his home here this evening. Members of the Lynn Bar Association will meet the judges.

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ELECTION RESULTS IN 15 CITIES

City and mayor elected.	City	License, 1911.	License, 1910.
Beverly—(No mayor elected).....	govt.	1,042	1,501
Chelsea—James H. Malone, no party.....	No party.	2,512	1,846
Chicopee—Frank A. Rivers, independent.....	Demo.	1,484	1,135
Everett—James Chambers, citizens.....	Citizen.	1,005	2,620
Lynn—(No mayor elected).....	No party.	7,289	7,685
Malden—George L. Farrell, no party.....	No party.	1,904	3,746
Medford—(No mayor elected).....	No party.	470	1,000
Melrose—Charles E. French, no party.....	No party.	253	1,956
Newburyport—R. E. Burke, no party.....	No party.	1,486	1,324
Newton—Charles E. Hatfield, Rep.....	Repub.	1,089	4,042
Pittsfield—Kelton B. Miller, Rep.....	Demo.	2,967	2,351
Salem—Rufus D. Adams, no party.....	No party.	2,474	2,698
Somerville—Charles A. Burns, Rep.....	Repub.	2,193	4,841
Woburn—Hugh D. Murray, Dem.....	Repub.	1,329	1,630
Worcester—David F. O'Connell, Dem.....	Repub.	13,538	8,002

*Re-elected.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

DRAMA LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Madame Simone, the distinguished French actress now playing at the Plymouth theater, gave a talk there Tuesday afternoon to members of the Drama League of Boston on "French Ideals and Methods of Acting." The theater was available through the courtesy of the manager, Fred Wright, and was crowded.

The speaker outlined the development of French acting, and declared that there have been realistic epochs all through theatrical history, and that the present school is the natural outgrowth of what has gone before.

She said Andre Antoine was father of the freedom of the actor of today. For years after Napoleon there was no realistic acting. He desired to get away from actual, natural conditions in every walk of life and the stage clung to his established ways longer than the rest of French life.

"There were some of the most silly plays produced, and produced successfully, that ever were written," said Mme. Simone, "but the acting was so remarkable that it carried even the most trivial plays."

"Then came a period of comedy. But Andre Antoine began the modern school. Then there was the originator of Frou Frou, Aimee Desclée." Mme. Simone told the pathetic story of the unrepentant, young, friendless girl who became the great actress of the modern French stage. Mme. Simone also related stories of Duse, who, though an Italian, really belonged to the French stage, she said, of Guiray and Huguenet, the four greatest players of the modern French stage.

Mme. Simone said that for 18 months she forced herself to spend three hours every day trying to express as many emotions as she could without the aid of lines or any other help, except her own imagination. Then, when she was given a part to play she found it easy to express the thought of the author and not to express her own personality as played upon by the author's words. Mme. Simone urged the necessity for the actress to live nobly in order that her imagination might be fine and true.

JONSON COMEDY ACTED

The class of 1912, Emerson College of Oratory, presented Ben Jonson's "The Silent Woman" to guests Tuesday afternoon. The performance will be repeated publicly this evening in Huntington chambers hall, and later is to be played at Boston University.

The merry old comedy is surprisingly alive, and its robust yet polite humor kept the audience in shouts of laughter over the prank of the mischievous nephew who masquerades as a woman to have fun with his uncle. The supposed lady pretends to be speechless for the uncle likes ladies so, but the moment the mock marriage was over the bride burst forth into such a stream of talk that the bridegroom would faint if he single again, and at once. The piece is a fine literary study and highly interesting as a dramatic curiosity. It was admirably interpreted by the students. To single out a few would be to slight much merit. It is picturesquely costumed and staged with the vitality that marks all of Professor Tripp's stage management.

PEACE MEETING IN BOSTON

Under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation the Massachusetts Peace Society and the international relations committee of the Twentieth Century Club a public meeting in behalf of the arbitration treaties now before the United States Senate will be held at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. Samuel B. Capen will preside and former Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury will deliver an address.

CLUB REELECTS CURTIS GUILD

Ambassador Curtis Guild has been reelected president of the Puritan Club, James Monroe Olmstead is vice-president, Benjamin W. Wells treasurer and Edwin Sheafe secretary. During Mr. Guild's absence Mr. Olmstead is to act as president. A plan for extensive alterations and improvements in the clubhouse, to be made next summer, has been adopted by the board of governors.

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READING CHURCH WILL BE REBUILT

READING, Mass.—The officers of the Old South M. E. church Tuesday night voted to rebuild the building destroyed by fire. Harry T. Leavis, superintendent of the Sunday school; A. G. Barber and F. W. Morton were appointed as a finance committee. The following building committee was named:

Oliver W. Austin, Harry T. Leavis, Warren H. Symonds, T. C. Fife, James A. Bancroft, Stillman E. Parker and F. W. Morton.

A campaign to raise funds will be started in a few days.

BOSTON MUSIC PUBLISHERS DINE

Thirty-five members of the Boston Music Publishers Association held a dinner at the Boston City Club last evening. After the dinner, President W. H. Bacon opened an informal discussion of problems of interest to the trade, in which most of those present took part.

ART AND ARTISTS

PICTURES BY AMERICAN ARTISTS OF THIS

generation and the last are on exhibition at the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 320 Boylston street. Most of them are so small that 150 could be hung in one room and they make a very interesting exhibition. All sorts and conditions of technique and subjects are among them representing the ideals and methods which have influenced art in this country during the last sixty years. Among the earlier ones are landscapes by Wyant, W. M. Hunt, J. Francis Murphy, W. G. Bunce and George Inness. The Inness is a little masterpiece called "A New England Valley" in which, mile after mile, beautiful country stretches away to a line of faint blue mountains. The foreground is a hillside with pine trees—somber in color but full of ineffable light.

We are getting enough perspective on these earlier painters nowadays to appreciate more fully what they were trying to do. It is a far cry from their methods to those of our contemporaries. In comparing the two, one is, of course, struck with the greater joyousness of color in the newer pictures. Having been liberated from the sober realism which limited the older painters, we are swinging gaily to the other extreme.

Boston painters are well represented in this exhibition. There is an especially fine group of four pictures by Hermann Dudley Murphy and several of Mary L. Macomber's pre-Raphaelite paintings, one of the most beautiful of which is called "The Pearl." W. B. Closson shows a number of decoratively fantastic sketches. His "Child with Pixie" is very charming. Four small but brilliant sea pictures by Charles H. Woodbury make the center of one wall and two sketches by Paul Dougherty of New York hang near them. Some well-composed mountain sketches by George L. Noyes have clear, fine color in them and a charming group of pictures by Etore Caser is conspicuous. Mr. Caser is advancing steadily in his art, which has had a fanciful note in it always and now is becoming more balanced in design and workmanship. Others showing pictures are W. D. Hamilton, Jean Oliver and Louis Kronberg.

FARMERS ELECT A NEW PRESIDENT

ATHOL, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Worcester Northwest Agricultural Society was held in the town hall Monday afternoon with the largest attendance in years.

The old board of officers was reelected with the exception of Joseph Wilcox who declined to run again, his place being taken by F. H. Sprague.

The treasurer's report showed the total receipts to be \$7163 and the expenses \$6062. There is at present a balance of \$501, while the net receipts of the fair were about \$700.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION PROTESTS

Through its executive board the Boston Central Labor Union Tuesday night took action against the employment of unskilled enlisted men at the Charleston navy yard to do work of citizen mechanics. Secretary Henry Abrahams was directed to send letters of protest to George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; the commandant of the navy yard, and to Massachusetts senators and congressmen.

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Fancy A Man

Otherwise faultlessly dressed, every appearance of neatness and refinement, with holes in hose. Can you picture it? No occasion for such a condition.

Holeproof Hose

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Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

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Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

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FRANK C. HALL, Manager.



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Commonwealth Ave., Boston
A Distinctive Boston House

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Hotel Oxford

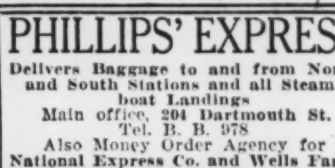
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Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath \$2.50-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.



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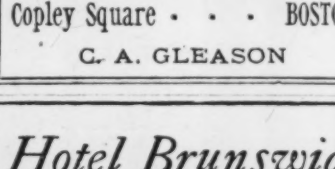
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C. A. GLEASON



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Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Proprietor.



Hotel Brunswick

Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HAVING THINGS HANDY

"Why do you have those glass cases with the axe, hammer, crowbar and so forth on these cars?" asked a traveler.

"Oh, those are put there in case any one wants a window open," replied the facetious man.—Red Hen.

FARM PROGRESS

We notice the jokes about farmers grow less.

For the farmer himself has grown smart, as you guess;

And he grows bigger crops by a very great deal.

So he grows rather wealthy and buys a 'mobile'.

—Judge.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

"Yes," said the literary man with a sigh, "style is a fine thing for a writer to have; but when his wife's got it, too, it takes all the profit away."—Harpers Weekly.

THEN HE MOVED

His lines were cast in pleasant places, Far from the madding crowd;

He was feeling fine till he saw the sign: "No fishing here allowed."

—Judges Library.

BACKWARD, OR ADVANCED

There are great men who cannot spell, and small people who object to them.

"Spell 'cat,'" said the teacher to the boy at the foot of the class.

"K-a-t," replied the boy.

"Silly," replied the teacher. "Can't you spell cat?"

"Well," replied the boy, "what does k-a-t spell?"—London Chronicle.

GUESSED IT QUICKLY

"What's the difference between reform and charity?"

"Well, for one thing, charity begins at home."—Chicago Record Herald.

CITY BEAUTIFUL

To boast of streets and boast of docks, To boast of wealth that owns its blocks; To boast of parks and boast of squares, Is all in tune as progress fares;

But that's the city from whose peaks Its proudest and its humblest speaks, Which throws its purpose open wide To foster decent civic pride.

—Baltimore Sun.

WAS IT PAYING

A Baltimore man, whose son is a student at Princeton, has had frequent occasion to remonstrate with his boy touching his extravagance, but the father invariably "comes to the front" when request is made for further funds.

In his last letter to his son the father, after the usual recital, stated that he

was forwarding a check for \$50, and he wound up with:

"My son your studies are costing me a great deal."

To which the hopeful in his next letter replied:

"I know it, father; and I don't study very hard, either."—Christian Work.

JOHNNY'S DEFINITION

"Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher to a small pupil, "what is a centurion?"

"He's a feller what rides 100 miles on a bike," promptly answered Johnny.

—The Sunday School Times.

RISE FROM THE RANKS

Uncle Pennywise says: Parents get very little credit for their efforts. Nearly every feller who ever sold papers for a couple of days alludes to himself as a self-made man.—Washington Herald.

TIDAL SWAMP IS ONE FIFTH FILLED

ANCON, C. Z.—The fill of the tidal swamp between Ancon and Sosa hills and to the south of the Panama railroad track to Balboa is about 20 per cent completed. Three dump trucks are in use on it. One began just south of the Panama railroad and parallel to it and is swinging radially to the south as the dump advances. Another began just north of the track leading to the Ancon island breakwater and the other Balboa dumps and fill is made from this toward the one first mentioned. The third lies south of the Ancon island track and the fill is made toward Ancon hill.

The material used is from Culabra cut and approximately 600,000 cubic yards will be disposed of, raising about 40 acres an average of six feet, with a slope from the center to afford drainage. The elimination of the swamp will improve sanitary conditions and afford a site for buildings or railway yards.

GOV. WILSON MEN ACTIVE IN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Gov. Woodrow Wilson's presidential campaign was begun in Illinois on Monday, when friends announced a committee on organization and prepared to open headquarters here in a few days.

William C. Niblack, vice-president of a trust company, is chairman of the organization committee, and Frank H. Jones, former assistant postmaster-general, is at the head of the finance committee. It is said, will urge a presidential primary in this state.

HOTEL ROSSLYN  **NATICK HOUSE**

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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SUTTER AND KEARNY STS.

A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling men.

European plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city. Absolutely fireproof.

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A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California

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A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.

Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan. H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.

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Absolutely Fireproof
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine.

Write for booklet and all desired information.
E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

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Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED

REMODELLED and REFURNISHED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

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77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.

Subway Station at 79th Street

Home-like Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service.

Write for our Booklet "Belleclair Doings"

Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

Located in the Pine Belt

OAK COURT HOTEL

A family hotel suitable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere. Booklet. E. E. Shugart, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PEDRO MIGUEL DAM IS ABOUT HALF COMPLETED

PEDRO MIGUEL, C. Z.—Construction of the Pedro Miguel dam, which is the southern, or Pacific, counterpart of Gatun lake, will be pushed with the beginning of the dry season. The dam will not be subjected to water pressure till after the flooding of Culabra cut, which is protected by a dike at Bas Obispo, at its northern end. The dam is now about 50 per cent completed.

The site of Pedro Miguel dam and locks is at the southern end of Culabra cut, where the Rio Grande passes between two large hills. The width of the gap, across which the dam and locks are being constructed, is about 2000 feet at 92 feet above sealevel, which is the elevation of the upper lock walls.

The fill of dirt and rock will contain about 730,000 cubic yards, of which 370,000 cubic yards have been placed to date.

The lower side of the dam will be inundated to the elevation of 55 feet above sealevel by the waters of Miraflores lake, impounded by Miraflores dam and locks, about two miles south.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF

Unique sea food cuisine.

PORTRESS MONKIE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships.

Specialty weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Marsters, 248 Washington St., and Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Wash. St. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE HAMILTON

14th and E Streets, N. W.

A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season. Send for booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

THE REV. S. B. NOBBS TO LEAVE ROCKLAND, Mass.—As a result of the growth of Rockland during the year, the Rev. S. B. Nobbs, it is said, has resigned his pastorate because he could not secure a suitable home. The resignation will go into effect Jan. 1. Mr. Nobbs has been called to the First Unitarian church at Jacksonville, Fla., which he will accept.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

The LINCOLN

European and American.
250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS
FOURTH AND MADISON STS.
SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN REFINED
SPOKANE, WASH.
WM. WATSON, PROP.

HOTEL WASHINGTON ANNE

EUROPEAN
A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

"FROM HOME TO HOME"

HOTEL ELYSIUM

QUIET, REFINED
Sld C. Sykes, Manager

HOTEL ELYSIUM

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALTA.

Just Opened—A Modern Up-to-Date Hotel.

140 Rooms } \$3.50 Up
48 With Bath }
AMERICAN PLAN
H. L. STEPHENS, Manager

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48 With Bath }
AMERICAN PLAN
H. L. STEPHENS, Manager

London, England

Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILTS-SHIRE, 38 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4644 P. O. Hamstead. Telegrams and cables, "Wiltella," London.

Princess Hotel, Bermuda

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT

NOW OPEN. Accommodates 400. Outdoor life all winter, beautiful drives, and riding, tennis, golf, yachting, sea bathing. FINE NEW SWIMMING POOL.

Only two days from New York by fast, luxurious steamers, sailing twice a week.

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"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
America's Convention and Carnival City

The St. Charles

FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH

Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet of New Orleans.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

DAYTONA, FLORIDA
THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Open Dec. 1. A popular moderate priced homelike hotel; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

The House of Harmony

Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in Chicago. The appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people. The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere different from that of any other hotel in the United States.

Located on Michigan Avenue, at Hubbard Place, facing the lake front, THE BLACKSTONE is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores, the banks and the business district.

Its prices are no more than you would expect to pay at any first-class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50 and up
Single rooms with bath \$3.50 and up
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 and up
Parlor, reception hall, bed, room and bath \$10.00 and up (Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers.

The Blackstone Chicago

The West Hotel
Minneapolis, Minn.

Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street

Most Prominent Corner in the City.

Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.

Club Breakfasts from 38 to 40 cts. TABLE D'HOTE \$1.00
a most pleasing specialty. Also 50 cent noon-day luncheon.

Saturday Evening and Sunday DINNER
HERBERT S. JOSLIN, Manager.

Merchants Hotel
Saint Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

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MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED
FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

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HOTEL HESPERIDES

Just completed. Restful, quiet. On edge of Puget Sound. Hot and cold fresh and salt water baths in each room.

American Plan, \$5.00 per day
Special rates for week, month or season.

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The Premier Hotel.

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Cost \$1,500,000.

H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

One of the most artistic and elegantly appointed hotels in the Northwest; in center of retail district. Rates moderate.

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Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at

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Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Business Luncheon 35c
Sunday Dinner, especially inviting. 50c

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First Class in Every Respect. Prompt Service. Courteous Treatment.

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Luncheon, 10:30 to 2. Supper, 4:30 to 7.
20 South Clark St., Second Floor, CHICAGO.

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

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Private Boarding House
Waverley, Hamilton, Bermuda
MRS. A. G. MONTAGU

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

Royal Holiday Cards Chosen by European Sovereigns

Copies of Originals Produced for British Royalties, Czar of Russia and German Emperor Issued to Public

HISTORIC SUBJECTS

Special Interest Attached to Those Selected by King and Queen and Prince of Wales in Coronation Year

THESE royal Christmas cards are reproduced by the courtesy of Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons (Limited), direct from the original Christmas cards specially painted by them for their majesties and the other respective royalties, who have graciously accorded permission to Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons to reproduce these royal cards for the use of the public.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A set of the six royal Christmas and New Year cards produced by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons (Limited) of Raphael house, Moorfields, E. C., has now been issued to the public. They are copies of the originals which this firm has had the honor of producing for the King and Queen of England and other European sovereigns.

The card selected by his majesty King George contains a reproduction of a painting by Howard Davis, in which Cedric, the ancestor of the royal family of England, is seen accepting the crown, A. D. 519. The same artist is also responsible for the picture on the Queen's card, "William and Mary Accepting the Crown of England."

The Prince of Wales chose for his card a picture of Edward the Black Prince adopting his crest and motto at the battle of Crecy, 1346. This painting, and the original of the photographic reproduction chosen by Queen Alexandra of a woman studying the Bible, are by J. Finnemore.

The Czar of Russia and the German Emperor have selected a design by Bernard Gibble for their cards, the subject of the former being the visit paid by William III. to Peter the Great at Deptford dockyard in 1697, while the latter consists of a naval picture showing the latest dreadnought signaling Christmas greetings to the Victory at Portsmouth. The designs for these cards are highly artistic in character, and, like all the work of Messrs. Tuck, they are beautifully finished. An unusual interest is attached to the cards chosen by the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales on account of their special appropriateness as a souvenir of this year of their majesties' coronation.

THE REV. E. W. POND RESIGNS
DOVER, N. H.—The Rev. E. W. Pond has resigned as pastor of the First Congregational church, the resignation to be effective Jan. 1, 1912.

TRAVEL



Nothing in the soft sea water of the Tropics is a glorious sport. You can enjoy it at the favorite beaches in Jamaica with perfect comfort throughout the winter.

Leave New York any Thursday on one of our magnificent new steamers and reach Jamaica the following Tuesday morning—a five day trip on a perfectly appointed steamer, with the glamour of the Tropics at the journey's end.

Additional weekly sailings from Boston to Limon, Costa Rica, and fortnightly from Boston to Jamaica.

To Jamaica and Back \$85.50

Or You Can Extend Your Trip to the Panama Canal

21-Day Cruise every Thursday from New York until Jan. 1, \$125.00.

22-Day Cruise every Wednesday from New York after Jan. 1, \$135.00.

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BOSTON 17 BATTERY PL.
Long Wharf.
Or any Authorized Tourist Agency

CUNARD LINE
New York, Fishguard
Liverpool
S. S. LUSITANIA
SALES DECEMBER 1, 4.00 P. M.
Tel. Port 3111 4000 126 STATE ST.

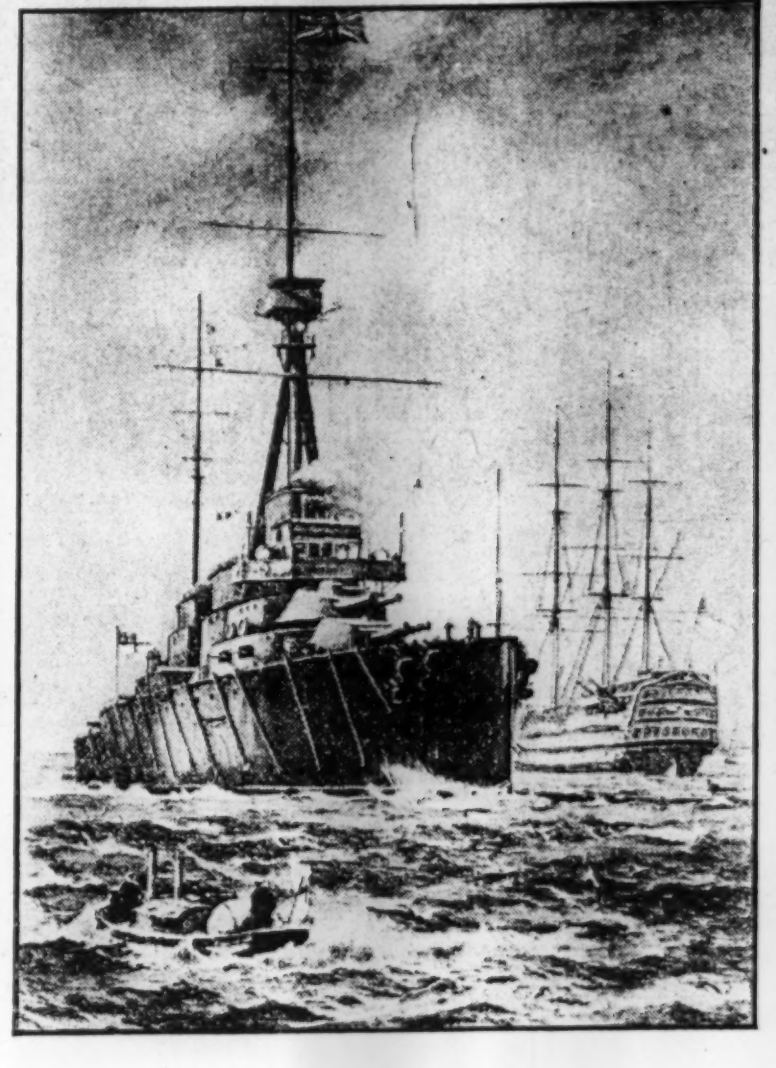
JOY LINE 240 BOSTON TO NEW YORK
Via Mail and Boat DAILY and SEVEN
New Management—Improved Service
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston



The King's card—Cedric, ancestor of the royal family of England accepts the crown, A. D. 519



The Queen's card—Picture represents William and Mary in act of accepting crown of England



The German Emperor's card—A link between past and present; dreadnought greeting olden warship

GREAT ART IN WRITING IS IN THE CHOICE OF A SUBJECT

One Should Read Much Before Trying to Write, Then Try to Interest at Least Himself, It Is Asserted

DIFFICULTIES CITED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE great art in writing an article is in the choice of a subject. What one is to say takes care of itself, but all hangs on what subject the writer may choose. The reader has no idea of the difficulties and the doubts involved in this delicate matter, until perchance he determine to become a writer as well as a reader. The better process is to be a reader first, and after a couple of dozen years' sound miscellaneous reading, if he still have the same purpose he can then try his hand at writing. He will write well of course and though his public may not always know what he is talking about, he need not worry. The greatest mistake is to give the public what it asks for or pay it more than a conventional attention so far as the technical parts of the work are concerned. But these excellent maxims, in which we are sure the public heartily agrees, can never be put into operation until one has decided what to write about.

Are you going to try to interest yourself, or the readers, or both? The last method we commend as the more diplomatic in appearance and they say that readers rather fancy it, but the safest way is to begin by interesting yourself, which is one way of saying that a man is always to do his best. This has been found to be a capital way of getting results. If one be patient with the public, out of its somewhat inarticulate expressions of opinion one can come to see that it asks no one for his worst; it may have been misled in its views upon quality and it may have some odd notions of what is best, but give it time and it often comes out on the side of the angels and against the apes, striking as may be the ingenuity of these accomplished simians. Nevertheless, we can do nothing if we do not choose a subject.

Supposing we take college education, so called. That seems to be a good subject because so many people have something to say about it very often when they have decided to know nothing about it. There are two or three pages yet in the discussion of football, the undemocratic quality of bachelors of arts, the meretricious claims of Latin and Greek the "forward rage" as the New Prose would melodiously label it, should undergraduates wear overcoats, and many others. And yet how can an unfortunate writer be sure that a great and intelligent public are going to approve such subjects? We hardly expect to be believed when we say it but professional accuracy forces us to state that there have been found men, and women, that could even criticize Harvard. Our readers may have heard the murmur of the non-contents the other day when the corporation at Cambridge did not see its way to having a prominent body suffragist address the undergraduates on the subject in which she was interested. The denial of the corporation was the signal for one of "his letters that combined the prose of Addison with the zeal of Bunyan. Now, do not suppose for a moment that we are going to say a syllable that would subject us to our innocent editor to the Parkhurstian's reproaches. The actual example of a corporation annihilated and reproved before the

world is too much before our eyes for anything like that. No, we merely wish to point out in the friendliest way that if we took one of the above subjects, try as one might, we might not be able to make its treatment square with the susceptibilities of some of our readers.

Supposing we advocated the entire prohibition of Latin and Greek at Cambridge and insisted that in their place Slavic, Gaelic and Rumanian should be made obligatory? Here is a capital idea, it bears every mark of nation wide reform and the chance for allusions out of the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica is virtually unlimited, yet if you can believe it there are some so enervated with prejudice and conservatism that they would object to the most interesting handling of the subject. The Greeks and Latins would not care much, as they are occupied by the press of affairs, but those bodies of irregular cavalry that make their business to pretend that journalists are less than infallible would make trouble without any doubt.

Suppose we left Cambridge, but loveliest village of the plain, out of our thoughts and wrote a paper on Corsican Door Knobs, if we were interested in them. Of course there would be much to say about them, the subject would require a purely literary treatment and some references to the monumental works of Adelford and St-inhammer, to say nothing of the significance to civilization in the use of doorknobs by the early generations of this amiable yet hardy race. But, can you believe it, treating this interesting subject in all candor and good will, there would be a chance that one would disturb the smouldering embers of the controversy that raged in Corsica between the Door Knobbers and the Anti Door Knobbers, the descendants of either of whom have emigrated to these shores in large numbers and gone into the provision business. Now, this result is at all hazards to be avoided; the man that would say that a true blue Corsican Door Knobber was in the wrong, would at once be stamped by many prominent citizens as un-American. So this subject would never do.

Suppose we take an entirely fresh and novel subject, such as the cost of living. This ought to be a great success with a public devoted to economy and filled with a hearty desire to have as little to do with mere gain as possible; any paper that treated such a question ought to have an enormous circulation; the statistics alone ought to make it read everywhere. Yet if some enterprising writer were to take this subject, a world too much given to criticism would say that the question was too new and unsettled to be treated with any clearness.

By this time the reader, in whom we can see the promise of a ready and agreeable writer, has shrewdly hit upon the course of action that the independent writer that goes in for quality must take, he must do his work without an eye upon the public. The public is by no means to be disregarded, only it is not to be regarded until the work is done; the public's duty is to read and if they do not like the reading, their remedy is so obvious as to require no statement. But the work must be done by methods of amity. You cannot say to the public, "Sir, you will not read this excellent paper on the treaty of Campo Formido. Read it," because this would be a trifle more rhetorical than wise. Nor is it of a Spartan sample, to say to the public, "Here is the most remarkable paper written since Francis Bacon laid aside the pen. A failure on your part



The Emperor and Empress of Russia's card—Peter the Great, Czar of all the Russias

to buy and read it will be a calamity," because though such a statement has a lot of color it has certain defects.

The public's rights will be well guarded if the writer do his best; that is a process of honesty and makes for wholesomeness, but if half way towards paper the pen be arrested to fashion the word that for the moment may please the public it will write some very odd things, when it touches. The public must not be annoyed if writers prefer to be their own masters, it is much better for the public. In appearance it may be that it is not consulted enough, but it will only be in appearance. If the public let writers choose their own subjects, the writers, in a spirit of comity, must let the public do the same, and both will be benefited in the same worthy things.

For some years past there has been a discussion as to who should furnish the subjects, the writer or the public. By making too much of the public's alleged right in the premises, a system of moral extortion has been erected by which apparently nobody is to blame for anything in print that ought not to be printed. Worked out, it might be called "The Formula of Disappearing Points of Responsibility," but in view of the fact that the world's business is with the angels and not at all with the apes, the best thing is for each to take responsibility and this, we think, writers are always willing to do in regard to subjects. Here and there he takes his subject from the dust heap, but if the public have not encouraged him he can be safely left to the pleasures of his own justification, in which case we hear most curious trumpeting.

But the great majority of writers and readers like good subjects, and the readers can be of immense help to themselves by letting the writers choose their own subjects.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey in the British House of Commons detailing Great Britain's course in relation to the Moroccan question.

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—Sir Edward Grey is careful not to say anything that might wound German susceptibilities, or unduly rouse the British people, but he is wise to let his version of the facts dealt with by the German foreign secretary be made known. Perfect frankness is more conducive to the maintenance of peace than is excessive reserve, especially after the other party to the business has broken silence. Doubtless, Sir Edward could say more than he has said, for, as he mentioned, his remarks were restricted to the points dealt with in von Kiderlen-Waechter's speech. The strain in the relations of the two governments passed off without further "stiff" interchanges, and when the German ambassador next met Sir Edward Grey, it was to present a very friendly note.

DALLAS NEWS—The anxiously awaited statement of Sir Edward Grey,



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CARD—"A VOICE DIVINE"



THE PRINCE OF WALES' CARD—EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE

the British secretary for foreign affairs, seems to have been so satisfying to the majority as to dissipate all thought of ousting him from the cabinet. Doubtless the chief satisfaction was derived from the unequivocal assurance that no secret treaties exist, either as between Great Britain and France or as between Great Britain and Russia.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN—Sir Edward Grey, the secretary for foreign affairs, got up in a crowded House of Com-

mons . . . to explain; to answer the critics of the government's recent dealings with Germany. He sat down amid cheers from both sides of the chamber.

The virtual expression of confidence in the government leaves the situation as follows: France's refusal to accept the original terms proposed by Germany in the Morocco affair is approved; the Anglo-French understanding is reapproved, and the desire of the empire, other things being equal, to live at peace with Germany has been set forth with fitting politeness.

PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS AND ADVERTISER—Sir Edward has quieted the atmosphere between three great countries. The mutual suspicions entertained against each other by England, Germany and France he has waved aside, and the other two countries have only to meet his spirit of frank friendliness to end the Moroccan tension for good. If this is done a long era of unrest will have been lifted from Europe, to the relief of trade and of progress generally.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—It is the general opinion that a great deal of the adverse criticism passed upon the minister's conduct by the radical members of his own party has been satisfactorily answered, and the extremists are pleased to learn that there are no more secret treaties in existence. Confidence is expressed that the British foreign office has added to its prestige and grown in the public estimation by its firm yet diplomatic handling of the situation, and if it leads to an Anglo-German rapprochement, it is a consummation much desired. The address will probably put an end for the present, to talk of Sir Edward Grey's resignation.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons has the effect of discounting the rumors as to his probable retirement from the direction of British foreign affairs and also lessens the possibility of a belated outbreak among European powers, growing out of the Moroccan affair.

BOSTON GARDENERS CELEBRATE
Boston Market Gardeners Association celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at Young's Tuesday evening, 225 attending. After a dinner Harry F. Hall introduced as speakers William H. Bowker of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Lucius C. Smith of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, J. Lewis Ellsworth of the state board of agriculture and the Rev. George G. Hamilton of Everett.

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VEILS MATCH HATS

Plain hexagons of rather heavy mesh, dotted and fancy fine meshes and the familiar cobweb or shadow designs in veillings should not be overlooked by the shopper who needs a smart finish for runabout tailored suit of serge or a smart mixture suit and a simply natty hat, says the Indianapolis News. The veil should be as nearly as possible the shade of the hat's brim and its trimmings, and in this instance not an elaborate detail of the costume. Lace veils, on the contrary, may be made a prominent feature of the afternoon's reception costume with which they are usually worn and the wisest choice in these is a black or white Chantilly. For motoring the newest and smartest thing in veillings is chiffon with an embroidered border done in wools of a contrasting color like green on navy, brown on tan or black on purple.

JAPANESE PRINTS

You can get good Japanese prints as low as \$2 or \$3, although those are, of course, not the old ones and not by the very best artists. You can get them from that price up to \$50, or even higher for some of those with the figures in them. The landscapes are not quite as expensive as the figures. The better the print the softer the colors. They are framed in several ways, sometimes with the polished lacquer frame, but by far the most artistic way is to frame them with a natural Japanese wood toning in with the picture. They are usually framed with mats. This mat may be either silk harmonizing with the background of the picture, or a thin Japanese wood which is appropriate for that purpose. This wood comes in sheets, mounted on thin paper. The silk, of course, to be appropriate, must be Japanese.—Harper's Bazar.

COAT MORE FITTING

There is now a slight tendency toward a more fitted coat, which is produced by the joining of the two sections of the coat at the waist line, and to belts or belt effects. These coats, says the Dry Goods Economist, are made to fit well over the shoulders and across the hips, but they are frequently given a little more fitted appearance than the straight-cut back of last year. Smaller collars are being used than heretofore, and with the exception of juniors' and misses' suits, sailor collars are being fastidiously eliminated from the lines. In fact, collarless effects are frequently seen, and small, round or regulation coat collars are favored by the trade.

BUTTON SHOES

Button shoes are certainly having things all their own way this winter, the lace boots being quite neglected except for sporting wear—that is, if you follow the fashion, says the Hartford Courant. It is true that the button boots are much dressier, but the laced ones keep in shape better and are quite as trim-looking.

DAINTY SCARF

Here one and one half yards of plain silk mull or other dainty material, sew a silk fringe at both ends, and apply a pretty stencil-design, says the Woman's Home Companion. The price of this scarf depends entirely upon the quality of the material.

MEXICAN WORK

When doing a piece of Mexican work that is to be drawn in squares try outlining it as for Hardanger embroidery. You will surely be pleased with the result, it looks so much neater than buttonholing. After outlining, cut and draw the threads as usual.—Needlecraft.

LAMP SHADE HINT

An unusually pretty shade is made of a rather dark green silk, with a sheer white silk used for lining. There is an interlining of rich red silk, so that when the lamp is lighted the effect is that of a changeable silk shade.—Newark News.

FASHIONS AND

FASHIONABLE TAFFETA GOWN

Trimmed with fringe and with satin

SOFT finished taffeta is one of the best liked materials for gowns of this sort. This one is trimmed with the favorite fringe and with satin, the chemise and under-sleeves giving a dainty touch. The skirt is one of the extremely new ones that is made in three pieces. These pieces are overlapped at the left of the front and they can be finished with the round corners illustrated or cut straight and square, as liked, but this finish of the lower edge of the skirt is smart and much liked. The opening is a very slight one and it really only provides freedom for walking.

The blouse is made with front and back portions seamed over the shoulders and it is lapped in surplice style, closed at the front, but the accompanying guimpe is closed at the back and is separate. This one is made of thin lawn and is faced with lace to form a chemise while lace sleeves are inserted in the armholes.

For such a gown taffeta is extremely fashionable, but there are many other materials appropriate. Chiffon broadcloth is wonderfully beautiful, silk includes a number of appropriate weaves, and voile continues to be a standby and a favorite. Dresses of velvet and of the light weight or chiffon velveteen are being much worn and French serge is liked, and any one can be utilized for this model. Velveteen with a plain skirt and with revers and collar of doekin cloth would be beautiful. Serge could be finished with either a plain skirt or one edged with fringe and the revers can be made of satin or of broadcloth edged with fringe, left plain or banded.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of satin for collar, revers and cuffs; for the guimpe will be needed 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide with 1 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide; for the skirt will be required 6 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. For trimming the entire gown will be needed 2 1/2 yards of narrow and 2 1/2 yards of wide fringe.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7040, cut



in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust, and of the skirt, No. 7236, in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WAY TO DRESS FOR HOUSEWORK

Cashmere a favorite winter material

THE favorite materials for house dresses are the strong wash materials like percale, gingham, chambray, poplin and madras. For 15 cents per yard, as a medium price, you can get a good quality of any of these, says the New Idea Woman's Magazine.

There are still other materials which are used for house dresses. Cashmere is a favorite to wear in the winter, because it is warm without being heavy, and it will tub just as well as any cotton goods. Albatross has the same recommendation. Then there is no reason why you should not make up soft woollens in these dresses if you are not comfortable in the wash goods. However, most women will wear even dimities, lawn, linens, batistes, cotton crepes and mulls in the house during the winter, and certainly everybody likes them in the summer. The wash materials are much crisper and fresher looking.

For kitchen aprons, it is best to stand by the stronger wash materials. Use gingham, chambray, percale and calico. The last mentioned launders well, and can be had for eight cents a yard and even less.

When you are choosing a style to make your house dress by, you look for neatness, of course, and for certain

practical conveniences. You want a dress that you can get into easily, and that will keep adjusted. You do not want to be bothered with collars that have to be pinned, or with a separate waist and skirt that work apart untidily at the waistline.

The majority of women tell you that they are most comfortable of all in a sleeve that reaches just to the elbow.

A perfectly plain four-gored skirt gives not the least trouble in laundering. One may measure two and three eighth yards around the bottom, which is a reasonable comfortable width—by no means narrow enough to hamper you, and yet having no undesirable fullness. Still, many women like to have a few plaits in the skirt, simply one at each seam.

HOT-PLATE DOILIES

Get some asbestos pads. Cut a piece of heavy butchers' linen into the shape of the pad, but one inch bigger all around. For reverse side, cut same shape and size, but in two pieces that will lap over one inch. Plan to have selvage at the lapping edges. Sew on a narrow lace edging, or crochet on a very simple one.—Woman's Home Companion.

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WHAT TO GET IF BUYING FURS

And hints in remodeling an old hat

FASHIONS in furs seem to change, these days, quite as much as fashions in dresses and hats. It is really quite necessary to be well informed as to the new furs and their shapes, for care should always be taken when selecting new furs that their pelt is one that is just coming into vogue. In this way you can be sure your furs will remain modish for at least two seasons without remodeling, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Furs are one of two things this season. Either they are very simple, being as near as possible in the animal shape or they are very fluffy and frilly with chiffon, satin or velvet trimming. There is this distinction, however, the furs for street wear are plain and if trimmed, but simply. The furs for the opera and evening wear in general are often quite elaborate. Combinations of different furs, excepting where a combination in color is desired, such as black fox and civet cat or ermine and sealskin.

The smartest coats have collars of the same fur, though there are a few showing collars of different furs.

The coats are long this season and are semi-fitting. They have wide collars and revers and deep turn-back cuffs. Many of them fasten with large crochet buttons and others with fur or jeweled buttons.

The short-haired animals are used almost entirely for coats and the favorites are seal, both imitation and real, and pony, a most reliable fur. As both of these are black, they may, if desired, be trimmed with ermine or white fox, in this way securing the fashionable black and white combination.

Persian lamb is also much used, though it is very expensive and is almost classed, these days, with mink and

sable. These furs, too, will be worn a good deal. That is as much as the price will warrant.

Among the less expensive furs that are modish are civet cat, a long-haired animal with spots of white here and there; moleskin, and fox, black fox, white fox, silver fox and red fox. These long-haired animals are used almost entirely for muffs, collars and scarfs. But without doubt the most fashionable of the long-haired furs this winter is raccoon. Raccoon sets vary a great deal in price. Some are very reasonable, while others are more or less costly. Like most things, the better they are, the more they cost.

Neck pieces and muffs are much like those worn last year. They keep large and flat.

Furs trimmed with many heads and tails are not the vogue. Two heads and two tails as a general rule are as many as trim one piece of fur. Muffs and scarfs often consist of two skins, one crossing the other—in neck pieces in the middle of the back and in muffs just in front.

There are excellent opportunities for the woman who wants her furs to do one more season. The trimmings are, fortunately, just where they should be for remodeling purposes. For instance, where the lining joins the fur there is a frilling or plaiting of satin, velvet or chiffon and are not edged the first place to become worn?

Again there are furs and scarfs of soft fabrics trimmed with bands of fur. Here also is a chance for remodeling old furs, by cutting them into strips. Sell another fresh touch may be added by a big bow of soft satin ribbon on the muff and two on the scarf, one at each end.

BRIGHT COLORS FOR WINTER

Costumes worthy of note that have just appeared

CHRYSANTHEMUM yellow and purple are the favorite colors for the winter season. In velours de laine this dull yellow is charming trimmed with black fur and topped by a hat of black velvet, trimmed with black feathers and faced with corded yellow silk matching the gown. As the season advances the somber gowning of the autumn is lightened by these colors and geranium red, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. In thin textures, plainly made, they show scarcely any trimming beyond buttons and the black or white frilling at neck and sleeves.

In the street, covered by long coats of velvet, plush or fur, their beauty and freshness are hidden; later, at tea rooms, concert halls and picture exhibitions, they add a pretty touch of gaiety to the assembly.

In spite of this new love for color, the latest born fashions include many white and black confections so cleverly composed that they delude one into the belief that they are quite novel. An enormous red poinsettia made a striking note in a costume of white velours de laine trimmed only with crystal buttons. These closed the skirt in front from hem to belt line, and above the belt the pretty gleaming buttons continued in a diagonal line to the shoulder. A flat collar of fine Malines lace trimmed the corsage, deepening at the back into a deep, sharp point that fell below the waist line.

Woolen embroidery in the cruelest of primitive colors trimmed the yoke and sleeve cuffs of another white gown made of the thick, smooth-surfaced velours de laine. The pretty girl who wore this gown carried a muff to match; its inside edges were trimmed with several tiny frills in the different colors of the embroidery, and her small round hat, of white furry felt, was caught at one side by a large flat rosette to match the silk frills.

Each week, with each new costume launched, the skirt seems wider at the hem; over the hips it remains close. The pretty ripple at the hem is really charming in itself, not only because it is a novelty but for the reason that it achieves a more graceful silhouette. A recent costume has double skirts, each one trimmed with a thick plaited frill, and the half-long belted coat trimmed to match forms a third tier of fluffiness. It is likely that at the spring openings the skirt cut on circular lines will be displayed. Always liked, its return will be welcomed. Easy of cut and adjustment, its close envelopment of the hips and its pretty flare at the hem suit admirably nearly every figure.

Tall, slender women are wearing coats built on the lines of the old Norfolk jacket. There is no trimming except the stitched edges, and the belt, made rather wide, is slipped through stitched straps. Excessively close fitting over the hips, the skirt of this costume flares at the hem in the manner of the old bell skirt, and there are small patch pockets stitched flat on each side. After the latest fashion, the collar buttons high about the throat—so closely it affords sufficient protection without a fur scarf or boa. Indeed, these articles have quite disappeared for the present from the wardrobe of a fashionable woman. When attention is needed at the throat it is supplied by the fur choker or cravat.

OLD FRENCH STYLE

Some of the straight dresses recalled modes which were fashionable in France in the fourteenth century, according to the Pittsburgh Sun. The yokes cut in something like a V in front and on the shoulders, are made of bands covered with embroidery, and the dresses molded to the figure in severe style from neck to hem have sleeves to the elbows, replacing the embroidered bands at the neck.

Such a gown was seen in a fashionable showroom last week. Made of clear seal velvet, the dress was hemmed with skunk and embroidered in deep tones of gold with a dash of turquoise blue introduced in the worsted girdle of deep gold, which gave a distinctive note to the dress. In the same show room there was a similar gown in Jacobean tapestry, which had a tablier veiling of clear cotton cotta nixon down the front and back.

WHITE RATINE

White ratine, more conspicuously than any other, is the latest fancy for the whole costumes or trimming, says Vogue. It is used in all manner of ways, but especially as wide collars and cuffs or for jackets and fur coats. A coat of white ratine is the smartest thing possible, a touch of white against dark fur is always charming. But since it is so easily soiled, the collar and cuffs should be detachable. Ratine, being all wool, is perfectly washable and comes out from the tub as good as new. White ratine makes up into lovely small hats and toques, for children's coats it is ideal—so soft and warm and cozy.

PAINTED IT OVER

I bought a can of white enamel paint and proceeded to paint my zinc-lined refrigerator, using it not only on the lining, but on the shelves as well, says a contributor to New Idea Woman's Magazine. I gave it two coats, allowing the first to dry thoroughly before applying the second. I then revarnished the outside woodwork. I now have a practically new refrigerator at a very small cost.

WILL NOT FRAY

Before buttonholing the edge of any work that has to be cut, with a very short stitch on your machine follow the design or scallop carefully, says an exchange. The result is that your edge will not fray after being cut; then, too, on very thin material it gives a fine line to follow and will not interfere with padding.

THE HOUSEHOLD

LAUREL WREATH FOR PILLOWS

Appropriate also on a picture frame



THIS wreath will be very effective on pillowcases or picture frames. The leaves are worked solid, and the dots are eyelets. The stems are done in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton, number 20, for the embroidery. Directions for Transferring—In taking

FETCHING THEATER BONNETS

One of the recent products of a Paris designer

OGUE in its "Points from Paris," says that ribbon belts, embroidered with silk and metal agarie, are fastened with buckles of the embroidery mingled with small wooden beads, and short ribbon ends are fringed with little strings of the beads and strands of the coarse embroidery threads. Smart belts of narrow black, white and colored varnished leather are circled by three tiny strips of cloth the color of the costume, and fastened by a leather harness buckle. This old-new style is gaining favor.

Large, flat buttons of clear crystal are charming in the decoration of costumes of extremely dark or bright colored velvet. The color glows through the crystal in a most effective fashion.

A pretty fancy, evolved by one of the smartest stationers of the smart quarter for the benefit of his feminine clientele is to engrave in the middle of the sheet of paper, or in the corner opposite the monogram, the best loved flower, the flower, naturally, indicates the favorite perfume used by the owner.

Decoll's theater bonnets for young girls are quite the most fetching thing of their kind seen in Paris. He shows one of heavy gold passementerie trimmed one around the face with a narrow band of ermine, two tiny black tails which hang just below the ears, and a wide bow of black velvet ribbon with long ends tied at the back. A charming scarf to wear with this little cap is of pale blue chiffon striped its full length with pur bands of white swan down. The ends are finished with fluffy ball fringe.

Marcel et Armand have just launched a particularly clever conception in the extremely popular black and white color theme in a set of muff and neck piece. The muff is of black velvet banded twice at the ends with pure white ermine, and across the top, five of these tiny creatures stretch their full length. The high choker collar is of black velvet banded top and bottom with the ermine, and on the vest, the tab are three of the small animals. A frill of lace finishes one side.

Many young girls' dance frocks show a garniture of small colored flowers in silk, chiffon or velvet veiled with lace or chiffon and placed coquettishly on corage or skirt, or used to finish the draped

unic. A bit of striking originality in millinery is flowers made of white fur. Large flowers are preferred, such as poppies, roses and lilies. Set among soft folds of black velvet they are really charming, and wonderfully effective when used to hold the stems of feathers.

Every evening gown of distinction has a particular headdress fashioned in rhinestone bands, Paradise plumes, bands of gold embroidered and set with different colored stones. An especially pretty one was made of three rows of large, round, crimson beads sewn on black tulle, and was wrapped around the head, and had an ornament of red and gold at the back, with a tuft of black tulle sticking straight up above it.

The latest motor coat fad is a multi-pocketed. There are big patch pockets, as usual, and inner ones, low

DON'T THROW AWAY LEFTOVERS

Clever cook can transform them into good dishes

THERE is probably no waste more universally begrudged than the waste of uneaten food at table. Economy is an end all housekeepers are striving for. The woman of limited means requires it of herself. The other woman requires it of her servants. And thus it is that the good cook at her best will know how to do more than cook; she will know how to plan, to cater, to purchase, to save. Not only will she know a pretty dish to set before the king, but when the pie is eaten what is left will inspire her to make of it another dish as pretty, says Harpers Bazar.

That a left-over leg of lamb or a standing roast of beef may be stuffed for the next meal with the left-over mashed potatoes freshly creamed and seasoned; that there is a best way for even so homely a process as warming over baked beans; that a rice pudding may be delectably freshened; how properly to add the oil and vinegar to salad dressing; that the best way to get a faint flavoring of onion is to press it cut against a grater; that the little leaves of celery or parsley (usually discarded), if heated, dried and stored away, will come in for delicious seasoning; that something can be done with the cantaloup that is too flat to serve for breakfast—these are the things that a good housekeeper should know and practise.

Take, for example, the plainest, the least promising remainder, that from a family breakfast: Two eggs that have been poached; a slice of broiled bluefish; enough hominy for a dish. If it should be desirable that all these should be used up for luncheon, how would you transform them?

If the eggs are not poached but hard-cooked, you say, their use is easier; but

return them poached to a pan of hot water for a few minutes, and they become quite as firm as if hard-cooked, and so fit for chopping. Chop and season and mix them with the fish (after it has been boned and flaked), and, with a top sprinkling of cheese, put into the oven in ramekins—first having mixed egg and fish together with the invaluable "white sauce."

For here it may be said that it is the sauce that makes the finish with meat and vegetable leftovers. Sauces hot and sauces cold, sauces white and sauces brown, sauces keen and sauces mild; this one for that dish, that one for another. If you haven't the sauce you haven't the trick; if you have it, no trick is beyond you.

Into that dish of hominy heat a raw egg yolk with a bit of butter added; make balls of it, roll them in crumbs, and fry them in bacon fat. The crumbs are left over—grated yesterday or the day before from stale bread, and set aside in a tight jar. The frying fat is left over—a little of the discarded fat of bacon having been melted and put aside from time to time in a jar for just such purpose. The white of the egg of which the yolk went into the hominy is not wasted, but used for dipping the balls in before rolling them in the crumbs.

The way to a man's heart—who shall be sure whether in this expensive age it has not been narrowed to make room for "cutting down expenses"? Certainly if his home is to be to a man of moderate means what the woman who makes it home wants it to be, there can be no better foundation in household matters than this, that the meals shall be good and the bills for them shall be small.

GOOD WORD FOR COUNTRY GIRLS

They practise housewifery in their homes

IF I WERE in search of a wife," said a happily married man, "I should go to the country for her. You cannot find anywhere a town so small that it does not contain young women of education, refinement and attractive personality. The young men whom they would naturally have married have gone to the city. The marriage chances of the girls are therefore reduced in number and limited in kind. No women in the world are better fitted to make good wives, yet many of them remain unmarried."

Any discerning person of middle age will testify to the truth of this observation, says the Youths Companion. Far more than the country, the city represents extremes of circumstances—wealth on one hand, poverty on the other. Those extremes are sharply reflected in the training of young women. The daughters of the rich have no need, to learn the arts of housekeeping and homemaking. One girl is required to do no work at all;

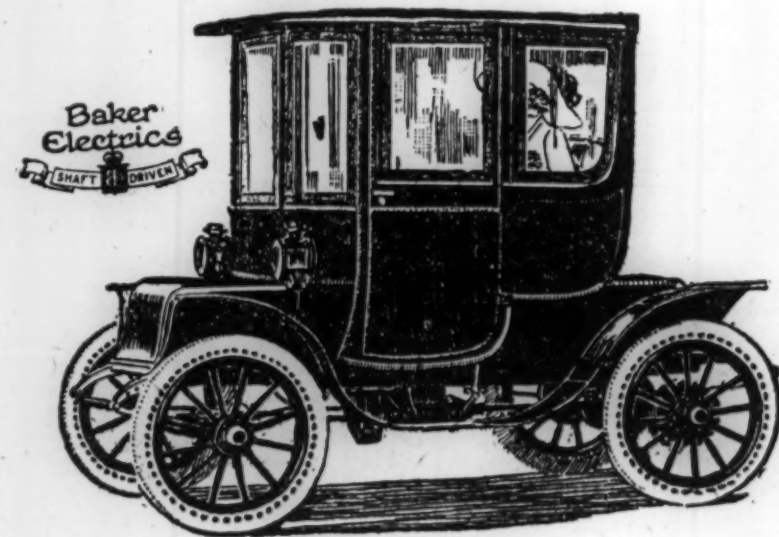
the other must occupy herself outside her home at something that will bring in money.

On the other hand, the country is full of families neither rich nor poor, whose daughters have attended good schools, have had leisure to become familiar with the best art and music and literature, have acquired the polish that comes from contact with the world, and then have returned to practise the excellent profession of housewifery in their own homes, where they learned it.

The girl of this class brings to her husband a dowry much more valuable than money. In the simple atmosphere of the country town she learns poise and judgment. She gives more and asks less than the girl who craves the constant excitement of the bargain counter and the martine. Having always centered her interests in her home, she finds it natural and satisfying to center them, after marriage, in the home that her husband provides for her.

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NEW NUTCRACKER

One of the most reasonable things, says the Dry Goods Economist, is a new style of nutcracker designed similar to a pair of pliers, but having, instead of a single joint, a triple joint in a manner forming a combined lever of great strength. The nutcracker is in reality a sheller, as it enables the user to halve or shell the toughest of table nuts and remove the meat or the two whole halves of a nut kernel without, except in rare instances, mashing it. The nut sheller is being offered in a plain nickel finish, also in silver plate enclosed in a silver-finished gift case and in other styles.

CAKE DECORATION

It doesn't take a great deal of ingenuity or time to decorate cake prettily and it always adds much to its attractiveness, says the Chicago Journal. Cherries, angelica, blanched almonds, all lend themselves readily to decorating. A bunch of grapes is one idea. Designs lightly traced with pink sugar is another, and so on—the possibilities are numerous.

LIGHT CAKE

The light, delicate quality of cake depends much more on beating than on baking powder, says an exchange. Too much of the raising powder not only makes the cake dry almost as sawdust but causes the cake to taste of it as well.

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TRIED RECIPES

CREAM OF ONION SOUP
Cook onion in one quart of boiling water. Drain, and save two cups of the water in which the onions were cooked, and add two cups of boiling milk. Press the onions through a fine strainer, and add to the milk, with one teaspoonful of salt, one fourth teaspoonful of white pepper and a dash of paprika. Rub one tablespoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of butter together until smooth; turn into the soup, and cook for three minutes, stirring constantly.

STEAMED CORN BREAD
Sift together one pint of Indian meal, a cup of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of soda. Do this several times to get all well mixed. Stir together one tablespoonful of molasses, a tablespoonful of melted shortening, two cups of buttermilk and a cup of hot water. Add slowly the flour and meal mixture, and beat all hard for five minutes. Turn into a greased mold with a tightly fitting top and set into a pot of boiling water, putting a weight on the cover of the mold so that it will not float. Do not allow the water to come to the top of the mold. Boil steadily for one hour and a half. Turn out, and set in the oven long enough to dry the moisture from the outside of the loaf.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE
Cream 1½ cups of sugar and one half cupful of butter, and when very soft and light add 1½ cupfuls of apple sauce, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the apple sauce, one half teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg, one fourth teaspoonful of ground cloves, three fourths of a cupful of seeded raisins—the fruits mixed with a little flour. Add flour to make a good batter, and bake.

SOFT GINGERBREAD
Take one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of boiling water, two or more cups of flour, one teaspoonful each of ginger, ground cloves, cinnamon and soda and one half teaspoonful of salt. Melt the butter gently, and add it to the molasses, then put in the spices. Dissolve the soda in the boiling water, and stir into the molasses. Then add enough flour to make a soft dough, too soft to roll. Mix quickly, and put in the oven immediately. Use a cake tin lined with buttered paper, and bake for 35 minutes in a moderate oven.—Today's Magazine.

TURKEY REMAINS

The remains of cold fowl or turkey need not be thrown aside, as they make excellent mince, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Cut off the meat, free from skin, bone and sinew, then chop it, season it with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg and put it into a saucepan with sufficient white sauce to moisten it. Let it simmer, without boiling, till quite hot, stirring all the time. Serve on a hot dish. If desired poached eggs may be placed on the top of the mince. Put a piece of toasted bread between the eggs and decorate with a border of mashed potatoes. Neat joints of cold turkey may be fried. Dip them into beaten eggs and then into fine bread crumbs. Fry in smoking-hot fat until they are lightly browned. Serve with white sauce made from the bones and trimmings of the turkey.

ADD WHITE OF EGG

Thin cream will whip stiff if the white of an egg is added. After it is stiff you can add a little milk, a bit at a time, beating continuously, says the New Haven Journal Courier, so that a small amount of cream can be made to go a long way if necessary.

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so a place was found for the priest or Brahman, and century after century was built up on the simple elements of this simple religion and ponderous ritual, a vast system of esotericism and custom in which the truths of a really great philosophy are almost entirely lost.

This century after century passed by and rajahs arose and reigned and Hindu India developed from a loose confederacy of semi-independent colonies into a considerable empire, and all the time the Brahmins were adding precept to precept and increasing in power and in its shameless misuse, till at last in an hour of great spiritual darkness was born at Kapila Vastu, a little town on the bank of the Ganges, Gautama Buddha, "The Enlightened One." Here again, as so frequently in Indian history, we touch upon a subject the vastness of which is only equalled by its interest, yet a few words must suffice to tell us.

With all its inherent weakness and pessimism, its foreboding to the native craving for true spiritual enlightenment everywhere evident in Buddhism, yet its founder, by his strict adherence to a sense of duty, by his unwavering proclamation of the brotherhood of man and his grand philanthropy which cried out against the arrogance of priesthood and the tyranny of caste, Gautama Buddha earned and retains a place among the truly great.

The Buddha wrote nothing, and it was not until at least 130 years after his death, when the followers of his teaching could be reckoned by millions, that the doctrine was formed at a council held during the reign of the great Emperor Akbar in 24 B. C. And here we reach the golden age of Hinduism. Some time in the national history of every great people there comes this wonderful time which always finds its apotheosis in some great and beneficent ruler, Solomon King of Israel, Edgar the Pious of the Saxons, Suleyman the Magnificent the Ottoman, and Akbar the Great Emperor of India. And so at this time we look out over the plain of the sacred Ganges and see a vast people naturally happy, temperate and brave, freed from the tyranny of a cruel priesthood, and experiencing all the exhilarating influence of a purified religion governed by one of the most enlightened princes which have ever swayed the destinies of a great people; and comparing the view with all that went before and what comes after we write it down as a "golden age" and then pass on, not a little regretfully, to very different scenes.

SORORITIES ARE CHECKED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Another step in the movement to abolish sororities at Pembroke College, the women's department at Brown University, was taken Tuesday when the organizations were forbidden to take in any new members.

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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

The Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago, Frederick Stock, conductor, appeared in Symphony hall Tuesday evening before a large audience, which was enthusiastic in its applause of every number played. Albert Spalding, the violinist, assisted, giving Elgar's violin concerto its first presentation in Boston. The program of the concert, the same as that played at the Chicago concert of last week and as given in Philadelphia on Monday evening, the first night of the present eastern tour, was as follows:

Overture—"Coriolanus," op. 62..... Beethoven
Symphonic poem—"Don Juan," op. 20..... Strauss
Concerto for violin, B minor, op. 61..... Elgar
Symphony No. 2, D major, op. 73..... Brahms

First let it be noted that the concert from first impetuous union of "Coriolanus" to the last stately chord of D major, opus 73, was interesting; and that is something to say of a symphony performance, which nearly everybody, and especially the day-in-and-day-out listener to music, expects to have its heavy moments. A touring orchestra takes good care of itself in respect to the interesting qualities of its programs.

of course, by choosing from its repertory pieces that have won the unqualified approval of its home audiences. But a touring orchestra must present a program of large technical and expressive demand just the same; and if it can cause a list of selections such as the Chicago men brought to Boston to have the great appeal, it is doing itself and its city proud.

One thing a concert reviewer is always wishing. Whenever a first-class musical organization visits town he thinks how he would like to get his fellow citizens out and corral it and keep it from ever going away. The thing has, as everybody is aware, been done more than once. It was done in Boston when a certain San Carlo opera company sang "Bohème" and other things in a theater of the city. It was done in Philadelphia when a New York impresario made the product of his genius irresistibly attractive there. It could well be done occasionally in the case of a solo performer like the pianist De Pauchmann, for example. Bostonians ought, so the musically enthusiastic will agree, to make prize of war of that artist and not set him free until he has played Chopin to every citizen who wanted to hear him. And the Theodore

Thomas orchestra ought, so many will assent, to have been stopped Tuesday night and told that it must hereafter make Boston its place of residence and serve the citizens of the eastern city in the capacity of Beethoven interpreter.

For the Chicago players and their conductor have not become so absorbed in the reading of modern scores as to forget and despise the classic music-builders. "Coriolanus" is only an overture, indeed, but it has enough Beethoven in it to test fully the command of performers over the old master's idiom and to disclose their enthusiasm for the heroic period of their art. Mr. Stock will have none of your nonsense about reading Beethoven with an impressionistic elocution. The silhouette of "Coriolanus" is drawn in the distinct classic overture outlines. Reproduce it in its native severity, not chilling its humanity, of course; but not sentimentalizing it, either. The Theodore orchestra is effectively a Beethoven orchestra for one reason because it does not overwhelm the softest elements of the wind choir with an excessive string tone. Here the Chicago may have restrained itself to its great symphonic benefit.

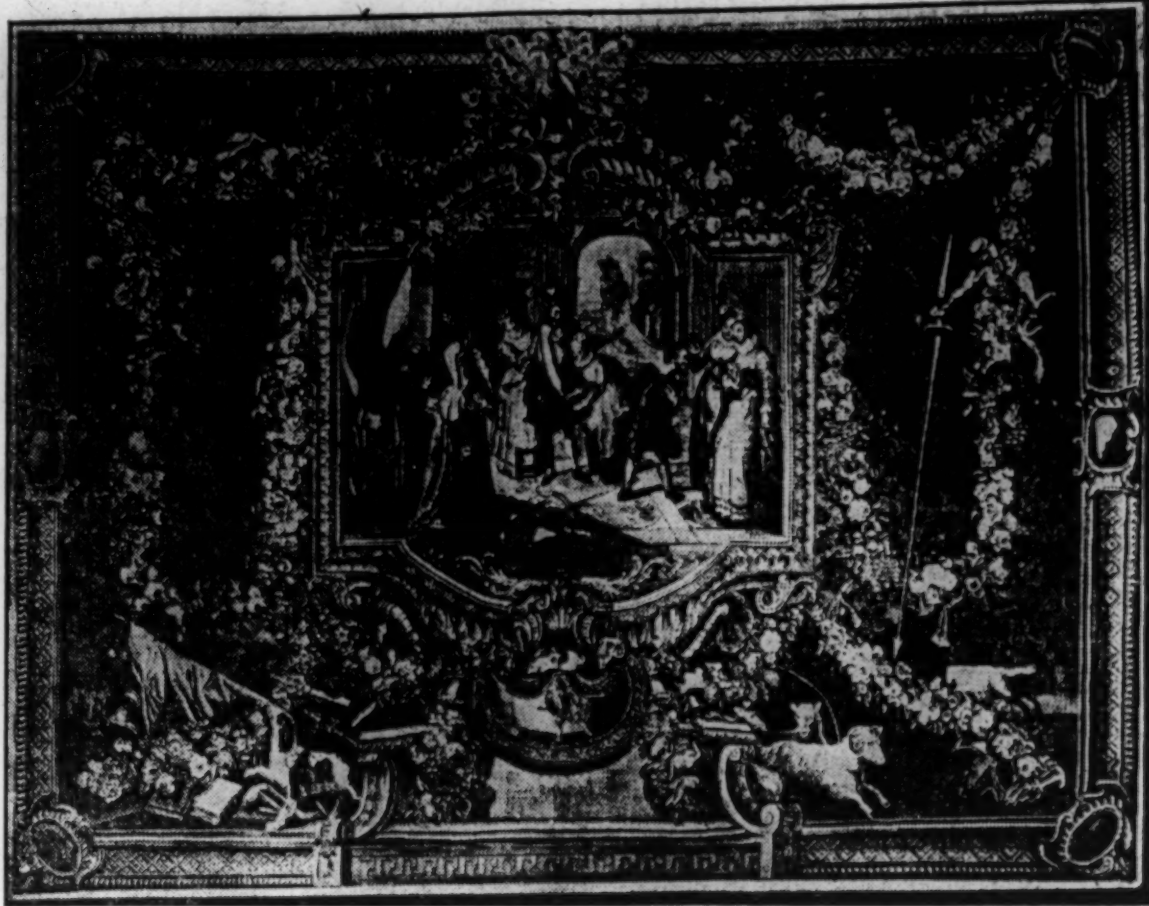
Friday and Saturday listeners in Orchestra hall, Chicago, have an advantage over listeners of the same days in Symphony hall, Boston, in that they can know just how the Beethoven orchestral ideas are worked out. It is oftentimes something to guess about or to over-haul memory for in the concert of the less ingenious eastern city. Why should we ignore the breathing places Beethoven gives us when he takes us on a symphonic progress and say that it is more important for us to get through to the end of the journey than to see what lies in sight on the way? Because we care not for detail of landscape but for impression. Now, while detail is evident in the development of Mr. Stock's Beethoven picture, a whole effect stands strikingly unfolded at the sounding of the final chord. And somehow the listener who has been schooled in the impressionistic method of Beethoven study is pleased with the more outspoken method.

Our classic orchestra, could we have kept it from leaving town and made it the interpretative center of a conservative camp, would be vulnerable to radical attack here and there. The principals of the string choir would be charged with timidity of tone in solo passages and would be told that timid tone was not a necessary trait of classicism. In our character of champions we should reply that there were some poets scattered about among the rear banks of our classic performers whose tones made complete expiation for anything lacking in that of the forward banks. And we should thereupon begin to sound the praises of our horn player, our trombonist and our bassoonist. We should ask where a quartet of horns could be found that could play with the power of our four horn players and yet maintain a smooth and transparent quality of tone. But that would take us effectively away from classicism to modern instrumentation and Strauss.

Boston Symphony listeners have learned that the works of the great German score-builder of the present day have clarity of form. Mr. Fiedler's reading of "Zarathustra" in November proved it to everybody's satisfaction. The radical school of conducting will occasionally study structure just to prevent interpretative confusion from reigning. Clarity, Mr. Stock's "Don Juan" had almost to a point of pianistic definiteness. The famous chord that speaks to some a cavalier program action had more of musical than of dramatic poignancy under the Chicago director's baton. Strauss contrasts of full tone alternating with detail of color, Strauss irrefragable outflowings of rhythm, Strauss rubato, Strauss stringendo—are all these things conceived by Mr. Stock, the listener sometimes wonders, according to an orchestral or a keyboard technique? This question, the champions of poetic horn, trombone and bassoon cannot get out of answering.

Whether you prefer the first movement of the Elgar concerto to the second and third, or the last to the other two, you must admit that they are all three as near of a piece and as organically constructed into a symphonic whole as the parts of any work for solo instrument and orchestra that stands in the concert repertory. Elgar has here definitely solved the problem of the place of the concerto as a practicable modern form of musical composition. The orchestra can be as pliantly expressive when furnishing a backing of tone for the solo instrument to stand out against as it is when working in symphonic independence. And the solo instrument may associate with the orchestral choir in building up an unified piece of architecture in the style of the present day, without sacrificing a jot of its virtuosic superiority. One of the significant services of a recent composer to art progress is this which Elgar has accomplished in his violin concerto. A cyclic work composed in an era of dissociate tendencies in music and disclosing a determined yet unstrained purpose of unity such as characterizes the concerto, indicates a turn of the tide. The pure constructive force exhibited in this composition must be potent to lure the modern ear away from musical realism. The ideality of the second Elgar

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symphony must be another impulse to the same end.

Mr. Spalding took his place before the orchestra with a platform command which recalled his recital appearance in Boston a few years ago. His exposition of the solo part of the first movement of the concerto promptly revealed an artist whose seasons of virtuoso practice have greatly developed. The solo tone was of an exquisite quality to suit the lofty style of the music. Remarkable volume was not there, but equality, smoothness, expressiveness were there and a straightforwardness of utterance that could be set down as temperamental American.

Most fluent execution of the difficult passages of double-stopping marked the playing. Musically appreciation of the metric values was always evident, and the interpreter's obligation to present the composer directly to the listener was never disregarded. Mr. Stock led the orchestra through the concerto with extraordinary respect for the soloist's rights.

The Chicago reading of the Brahms second symphony would have been enough to carry off the main point of an orchestral concert to satisfaction even if there had been no Strauss and no Elgar. It was not possible to look on it as a perfunctory filling out of the evening with good musical measure. You had to listen as though the concert was just beginning. If Mr. Stock had not placed this work in the unemphatic place on his program, some more words would be added to this review to show that he proved himself to have as good a Brahms orchestra as a Beethoven orchestra, and if possible even better.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders
Capt. J. Justice, twenty-second infantry, placed on list of detached officers.
Capt. L. Newell, infantry, removed therefrom and assigned to twenty-second infantry.

Capt. H. B. Dixon, twelfth cavalry, to Chicago and report to Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, U. S. A., president army retiring board, for examination.
Orders Nov. 22 relating to First Lieut. J. M. Hewitt, amended to relieve him from duty at United States military prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., report to commanding officer, headquarters, and

companies K and L, third battalion of engineers, for duty to accompany that command to San Francisco, then to the Philippine Islands, Jan. 5.

Navy Orders
Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones, detached duty the North Dakota, Dec. 19, 1911, to special duty navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. S. W. Wallace, detached duty the Minnesota, to duty on Asiatic station.

Lieut. R. C. MacFall, detached duty the Delaware, Dec. 15, 1911, to duty works Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., as assistant to the inspector of machinery.

Lieut. J. S. Dowell, Jr., detached duty the Mayflower, Jan. 2, 1912, to duty as naval attaché, American embassy, Berlin, Germany.

Lieut. A. L. Bristol Jr., detached duty the Mayflower, Jan. 2, 1912, to duty as naval attaché, American embassy, Berlin, Germany.

Lieut. (junior grade) S. Doherty commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy from Feb. 13, 1911.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. Bruce commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy from Sept. 13, 1911.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Johnson, detached duty connection reserve torpedo divisions, Charleston, S. C., to duty Naval home, Philadelphia.

Chief Machinist M. M. Schreiber, to duty as inspector of coal, Baltimore, Md.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Yorktown at Annapolis: New Hampshire at navy yard, New York; Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Terry, Perkins, Myrant, Sterrett, Warrington and Burrows at Charleston; Colorado at Hilo, Hawaii; Maryland at Honolulu; Nan-shan at Shanghai; El Cano at Kluksing; Peoria at Charleston; Patuxent and Potomac at Pensacola.

Sailed—Patterson, Ammen, Trippe and Walke from Boston for Hampton Roads; Vulcan from Boston for Hampton Roads, via Newport; Florida from Guantanamo bay, Cuba, for delivery at Guantanamo.

Navy Notes
WASHINGTON—First Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, U. S. M. C., has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the secretary of the navy.

The Mars, the Vulcan and the Hector will depart, weather permitting, Dec. 26 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo bay. These vessels will each have in tow a coal barge for delivery at Guantanamo.

Leader of Orchestra
From Chicago Which
Played in Boston

American Violinist Who
Produces Elgar Concerto
With Chicago Orchestra



(Photo by Matzeu, Chicago)
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(Photo by Jones, Keyser & Arns, N. Y.)
ALBERT SPALDING

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NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS
(8291)
Boston, December 11, 1911.

On the petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company for approval of relocation of its tracks in Hyde Park avenue between Oak Street and Dana Avenue in the town of Hyde Park, established under an order of the selectmen of said town dated November 27, 1911, the Board will give a hearing to the parties in interest at its office, No. 20 Beacon Street, Boston, on Friday, the fifteenth day of December, instant, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof once prior to said date in The Christian Science Monitor, a newspaper published in Boston, to serve a copy hereof on the Town of Hyde Park, and to make return of service at the time of hearing.

By order of the Board.
(Signed) CHARLES E. MANN, Clerk.

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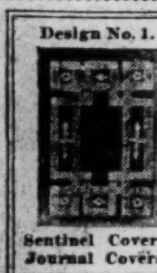
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RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Nothing probably could illustrate the difference between the average good player and the master so effectively as the incident which occurred in the exhibition match at Muswell Hill the other week, says the World of Golf. Harry Vardon took 9 shots at one hole. The news was flashed all over the country, and it may truly be said that Harry Vardon's 9 became a nine days' wonder. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the occurrence was that it could be so rare as to give it the importance of one of the most noteworthy events in the history of a year's golf. It was 13 years since Vardon had taken 9 for a single hole. During that time he had played hundreds of rounds and thousands of holes. It was not, however, until he went to Muswell Hill that he lapsed sufficiently to get within one stroke of double figures. The fact is sufficient to fill even the best of us with a deep humility.

On the eleventh teeing ground he was advised to take a brassie lest he should drive into the bunker ordinarily meant to catch a topped second. Even with the brassie he was trapped, and with his recovery he went into a grassy bunker beyond the green. His ball was in a deep crack and he claimed that he could lift it without penalty and drop it in the hazard under a local rule that a ball could be lifted from the crack in the ground. The point was decided against him, and he dropped behind the hazard under penalty of one stroke. From there he again went into the crack from which he had just lifted, and had to lift and lose a second time. Playing his sixth shot he was short, with the result that a 9 was registered.

So far as Vardon could recollect, he had not had so high a figure since the Musselburgh tournament of 1898, when he took a 9 at a short hole. Nevertheless he won that competition.

It would be interesting to know the record number of strokes taken for any one hole. We are constantly hearing of people who have the felicity of holing out with their tee shot, but a discreet silence is maintained about the other side of the picture. Such recollections for what the Burhill club euphemistically calls "disappointing cards" would doubtless provide material for many a tragic story. In their way, the details of a really bad score are just as interesting as the particulars of one that is exceptionally good. There are some who contend that every card, no matter how bad, should be returned. Many years ago the Royal and Ancient Club had a rule to the effect that any player in a competition who failed to put in a score should be fined half a sovereign.

The rule was not in force many months. We are left to conjecture why it was abandoned, but we should think it probable that the disclosures it involved were so painful that the executive had not the heart to continue. It probably robs us of some of the humors of golf, but it is perhaps just as well. It at least enables Mr. Balfour to draw the veil of secrecy over his doings in the Royal and Ancient Club's competitions without incurring any pecuniary loss. Of course, the fierce light that beats on golfing celebrities makes it impossible for them to obtain the same secrecy that obtained by the people who are less distinguished on the links.

Thus when Braid took 8 for the cardinal hole at Prestwick in the championship some years ago, he not only had a large crowd of sympathizers to witness his misfortune, but columns were written about it in the daily press. Everybody knows how he hit the sleepers in the face of villainous hazard time after time, and everybody is equally aware that, in spite of the incident, which would have dis-

couraged most players, he recovered sufficiently to win the championship. In a championship, of course, it does not do for a man to give up too soon. But in ordinary open competitions some players show an extraordinary lack of appreciation of their feelings. In a crowded field they continue to lumber the earth by taking 9's and 10's in a hope that is truly touching. They only succeed, however, in keeping back the players who really have a chance of winning. At an open meeting the other day, a player began with a 10 at the first hole, which measured about 160 yards. He persevered and returned a card that was well in the three figures.

Perseverance, obstinacy, call it what you will, leads some players to extraordinary lengths, to say nothing of the compilation of some extraordinary scores. There is a story, and it has the merit of being true, of a player who took something over a 100 for one particular hole. It was on a course in Midland. The hole was a short one, but the green was placed at the top of a steep hill. In dry weather it was absolutely necessary to put the ball on the green from the tee shot, or it would roll back to its starting point. The player in question essayed the task. He failed, not once, but time after time. His efforts to reach the plateau soon developed from a test of skill into a test of physical endurance. Try as he would he could not reach the top where safety lay. As fast as he played the shot his ball came running back to him with a persistency that was positively heartbreaking. We forget the precise score, but it was something well in the hundreds. It is probable that this Midland golfer holds the highest score for any one hole.

NEW YORK CITIZENS HOLD MASS MEETING TO RATIFY TREATIES

NEW YORK—Under the auspices of the citizens national committee, of which Joseph H. Choate is chairman, a mass meeting of citizens was held in Carnegie hall Tuesday evening to support the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

Mr. Choate opened the meeting with a speech on the importance of the treaties as an assurance against such a war as the civil war had been. He was followed by Col. Henry Watterston of Louisville, whose eloquent support of the treaties was not only many times applauded in its delivery, but greeted at its close by a great exhibition of approval.

Nicholas M. Butler, president of Columbia University, read resolutions urging the Senate to ratify the treaties. This was followed by an unexpected interruption when Alfonso G. Koebler of the German-American Citizens League stepped to the front of the platform and moved that the majority resolution of the United States Senate committee on foreign relations be adopted as a substitute for the declarations contained in the Butler resolution.

Both resolutions were received with applause and an adjournment was taken without action. The Butler resolution, which was intended to crystallize the sense of the meeting, but which was opposed by a large representation of German-American citizens present on the ground that the peace treaties with these two countries were detrimental to Germany's interests, is as follows:

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Dec. 12, 1911, records its emphatic approval of the treaties of general arbitration proposed to be entered into between the United States and Great Britain and France, respectively, as signed at Washington on Aug. 3, 1911, and transmitted to the United States Senate by the President with the urgent recommendation that they may be ratified.

"We share the feelings of satisfaction and enthusiasm with which these treaties have been hailed by the governments and the people of Great Britain and of France. We believe that an overwhelming majority of the American people share these feelings, and look forward with confident hope to the day when the judicial settlement of international disputes will be as usual and as normal a mode of procedure as is the judicial settlement of individual claims and differences. We are jealous of the reputation of the United States as a leader and example in the movement to substitute international judicial process for public war; and we wish to see the acceptance and ratification of these treaties placed to our nation's credit by the public opinion of the world as promptly as possible."

"We earnestly request the Senate to consider and ratify these treaties at the earliest practicable moment. We urge the senators from the state of New York to give the fullest possible effect to what we believe to be the substantially unanimous opinion of the citizens of the state in favor of these treaties."

"We authorize and request the chairman of this meeting to transmit a copy of this declaration to the Senate and to the senators from the state of New York individually."

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MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD
Designer and Importer of Paper Patterns.
43 WEST ST., BOSTON, Room 31.

MADAME ROUKIE
Large Selection of Dolls' Wigs
28 Winter st., Room 12 BOSTON

A. C. DOHERTY
CORSETS IN ALL THE NEW MODELS
42 WEST ST., BOSTON. HALL, ORRIS, FILLER
SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING
Hair work of all kinds. Pupils taught.
MRS. M. HANCOCK, 462 Boylston st.

LADIES' TAILOR
E. C. LEONARD, CUT
462 Boylston st., Room 402.
LEARN TO SEW
School of dressmaking, 149 Tremont st., Room 32.

TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS- CUTTING—Bon Ton Patterns, MARTHA M. FLINT, 500 Boylston st., Boston.

WADE CORSETS
MRS. J. M. MORRISON
462 Boylston st., Boston

EMBLEMS

Christmas Gifts
Our catalogue with new and beautiful designs will be a great aid to you in selecting Christmas gifts and remembrances.
A postal card with name and address will bring the catalogue.

J. C. DERBY
CONCORD, N. H.

LADIES' TAILORS

The Dorscane Apparatus
For correctly dressing the human form. Used by ladies' tailors and dressmakers. Saves time, labor. Perfect, satisfactory results. Free demonstrations daily 5 to 7 in English, French, German and Yiddish for those in the trade. "D. MIKOL, Ladies' Tailor, 120 Mass. ave., Boston."

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
carpets, rugs, feather beds, bedding, dishes, silverware, pictures, bric-a-brac, old books, antiques, clothing, etc. Job lots of any description, new or old. Send postal or call on

EDWARD COURTNEY
180 WASHINGTON ST., SOMERVILLE
Tel. Sonerville 618-M. I will call promptly.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377 TREMONT ST., TEL. TREMONT 083.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques, Bric-a-brac, etc.
A. LOWENSTEIN & SONS
1280 Washington St., Tel. 249 Tremont.

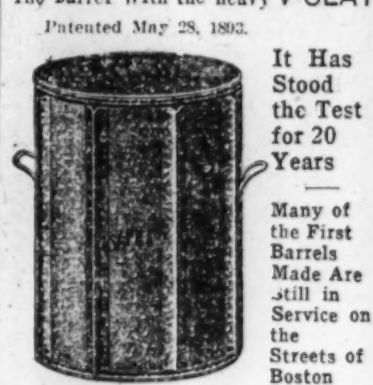
FURNITURE REPAIRING

WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.
NEW ENGLAND REED CO.
11A Green st., Boston, Mass.

UNION STOPS WORK ON FACTORY
BROCKTON, Mass.—Carpenters, employed on the new A. E. Little & Co. factory on Center street were taken off Tuesday by the business agent of the Carpenters Union, because of a difference with the contractors, Gardner Bros., whom the union officials claim are not recognized contractors.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DOVER SAFETY
ASH BARREL
BUILT TO BANG ABOUT
The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT
Patented May 28, 1892.



The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for the "SAFETY" Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

SAVE 33 1/3 %
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Cool combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.
THE TER-MIN EXCISES CO
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Cook Brique.

Hotpoint

Hotpoint and El Perco Coffee Percolators are the kind of Christmas gifts that are appreciated as they are not only useful but the best of their kind in use. We are exclusive selling agents; also for various types of portable electric lamps, Christmas tree outfits, toy guitars, and other electrical devices. STUART HOWLAND CO., Everything Electrical, Otis st., near Summer st., Boston.

Christmas Stationery

BOUGHT HERE EMBOSSED FREE
SPECIAL BOX CONTAINING
THREE QUINCE LINEN FINISH BOND PAPER, BEAUTIFULLY EMBOSSED with your initial and envelopes to match, all for \$1. Sent anywhere in the U. S. prepaid. The same thing at a retail store would cost \$1. YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. A Christmas present that would be appreciated. J. R. RUITER & CO., 147 Columbus av., Boston.

Robinson's Folding BATH TUB
Soft and pliable. No stooping. No giving baby a bath. Made of galvanized iron, weighs 6 lbs. Also make adult size. Write for circular.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.
723 Jefferson ave., Toledo, O.

COAL IN?
FROST COAL CO.
Coal and Wood
488 Neponset Ave., Neponset
Tel. Dor. 1500

Monograms, Felt Pennants and Banners
For All Purposes Made by the Monogram Man
JOHN A. SALMAN
15 Bromfield St., Boston

HOLIDAY GIFTS
Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds Sent by Mail to any part of the country. Illustrated price list on request.
SHEPHERD & BENNETT
Malden Station, Boston. Estab. 1876.

CLEANING
Goods called for and delivered.
The Sturtevant Shop
4610 Evanston Ave. CHICAGO
Tel. Edgewater 1432.

SHOPPING
THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Shops for you free of charge. Customers met and accompanied on shopping tours. Send for booklet.

SHOE REPAIRING
HUB SHOE REPAIRING CO.
I. P. LARSON, PROP. Practical Shoe Makers and Repairers. Athletic Goods Repaired. First-Class Rubber Work. We will call for and deliver the work. 5 Province st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 3051-R.

ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 202A Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 3556-W.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

NEW ENGLAND'S PRIDE
THE "NEW HOME"
The Perfect Family Sewing Machine



TIME-TESTED AND TRIED
There is no guesswork about the New Home. For Fifty Years the New Home has made Stability and Scientific Accuracy its Guiding Principle, which explains the Reputation for Reliability the New Home enjoys throughout the world.

Adopted by Boston, Milton, Newton, Wellesley and other leading New England cities and towns for school use.

Call and let us demonstrate to you why over three million New Homes are giving pleasure and satisfaction in as many homes.

SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS
\$2.00 Down and \$1.00 Per Week

NO INTEREST

Your Old Machine Taken as Part Payment.

WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER TEN YEARS
FREE INSTRUCTION AT YOUR RESIDENCE
Sewing machines rented. Parts, needles and oil for all machines. All makes repaired.

NOTE THE NEW HOME FACTORY, located at Orange, Mass., has the distinction of being the largest in the world engaged in the manufacture of strictly High-Grade Family Sewing Machines.

NEW HOME OFFICE, 87 Bedford St.
OFF. JORDAN MARSH FURNITURE AN EXCH.
Tel. 1532 OXFORD Half a minute from Washington St.

CANDY BOXES
All the needed Christmas Wrappings Ribbon-Tape Tinsel Twine

Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention.
—Telephone 2754 Oxford—

Stone & Forsyth
67 KINGSTON STREET
COR. OF BEDFORD STREET

Protect the Top of Your Dining Table
from the heat by using a

Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves of same material.

TURNER ASBESTOS CO.
251 Causeway Street, BOSTON

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR—Have your chimneys cleaned before Santa Claus arrives; the chimney expert who goes all over the U. S.; 35 years' experience. OEL-SCHLAGER, 36 Brattle st.; tel. Rox. 1912-2.

HARDWOOD FLOORS
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal st.

UPHOLSTERY
CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given.
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.

SPECIAL LIGHTING We Make FIXTURES special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co.
617-621 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 12 cents a line; 3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;

26 to 50 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;

51 to 100 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

WOMEN

THE

WORLD'S

BEST

BUYERS

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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SITUATIONS WANTED—

like position; have interest in
Jamaica Plain, 16

desires woodman
lot and building
CANNES CAPPER,
18

like position in
and advertising
can furnish
HIELAN, 14 Ret-
16

wishes work of
operative; referen-
N. HERBERT
LYNN, 9

is willing to
Box wishes post-
Box 207, Boston,
16

energetic, wants
inducements.
Main st., Med-
16

three position in
business; 4
2 years tech-
HEINE, 9

work of any
kind; has own
vehicle's trade;
14 Hazel st.,
19

ches position in
has 2 years' ex-
perience; willing.
A-Billings st.,
19

D-FEMALE

hour, day or
reference; want
WARD SQ. Cam-
room 23, Cam-
16

ing laundry or
woman; referen-
P. Agency, 379
1261 N. Beacon
16

OK-Best refer-
or would do
CHAN, 1581 Tre-
16

OK wishes em-
cences. ELLEN
Boston, 18

OK wishes em-
cences. HANNAH
Boston, 18

Woman, capable,
wishes posi-
tion small agency
roughly learned.
Boston st., Boston,
16

Protestant wo-
man's position in
factory; good
wages. MRS.
Wright, Auburn,
16

wanted by an
agency for board
position; near
MRS L. A.
bridge, Mass. 14

wishes work in
day. Mrs. J.
st. Boston, 13

an wishes su-
perior house-
work. Mrs. C.
Columbus av.,
18

and daughter,
wishes posi-
tion more than high
15 Chamber st.,
16

wish and wishes po-
exchange seri-
ousness. MISS
Bachus, 13

position; home
MISS SARAH
Cambridge,
14

ION, refined,
references. MISS
Bachus, 13

Expertise on
country or subur-
ban; tactful and
efficient. MISS
Boston, Phone
14

only people or
who can adapt
to new work.
NATIONAL BUREAU
of Employment
16

desires position
best references.
Mrs. E. W. 379 Mas-
achusetts av.,
16

ON, with expe-
rience; world go-
ing to excellent
MRS. EMMA J.
Goulden Mass. 19

musical, experi-
enced. Refere-
nces. MISS A.
South Framing-
ham, 19

residence Bri-
dgetown, ST. VINCENT
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AGENCY 2000, 19

COMMODORE
812-514. Mem-
ber of EMPLOYMENT
Kneeland st.,
19

wishes pos-
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St. 19

ographer, age 21,
\$10. Mention
EMPLOYMENT
Kneeland st.,
19

NOGROPHER,
ref.; capable of
office work. R.
CARTER, 19

ss., 19

RICAL WORK-
ING \$15-\$18
FREETOWN
Kneeland st.,
19

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MILLER, 100
N. 16

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GLEYS EMP.
st., Boston, 16

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S. M. EMP. OF
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EMP. OF
Boston, tel. Tru-
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Dorchester, 14

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later at 19

residence Cam-
bridge, 19

FREETOWN
charged), 3

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS OR COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-Attendant wishes position with elderly middle-aged lady; trustworthy and reliable; references exchanged. MRS. E. F. HUMPHREY, 160 Chestnut st., North Andover, Mass.

COMPANION-Visiting companion with position with elderly people; shopping, marketing, fine needlework; references. MRS. E. F. HUMPHREY, 160 Chestnut st., North Andover, Mass.

COMPOSITOR would like to learn proof-reading, age middle, residence Boston, Men. 648, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT-Young lady in desire of obtaining position with lady 4 or 5 hours a day as confidential assistant, writing letters, doing shopping, etc. H. LUCKMAN, 26 Belvidere st., Boston.

COOK, reliable girl, wants position in private family; best references. Call at SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, 5 Fayette st., Boston, Mass.

COOK, Scotch, good manager, wishes position. MISS RAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, room 2, 30 Boston St., Boston.

COOK-Protégé, would like place to do cooking in private family, or would do housework in small family; references. MISS MARGARET NEELY, 45 Currier st., Boston.

COOK, Swedish, excellent caterer and manager; take entire charge of dinners and luncheons. Apply to MISS LARSEN'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

COOK, experienced, wants position; back Bay references. MARY CONNOR, 23 Deane ave., Roxbury, Boston.

COOK-First class, wishes situation; best of city references. Apply at MISS LARSEN'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

COOK-Situation wanted by very capable Swedish woman; best of references. Apply to MISS MCGILL'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID-Experienced, neat girl, desires position in city or country. Apply to MISS MCGILL'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

COOK, LAUNDRESS (colored), thoroughly experienced, wishes position; per. good references. Apply to MISS MCGILL'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, best references, wishes employment; will do general work by day. MARY WHITE, 141 E. 1st st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, Nova Scotia, both are thoroughly competent; second maid experienced; best references on file; willing to go to suburbs. MISS SHEA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, thoroughly competent, wish situations together; country or city. Apply to MISS LARSEN'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by thoroughly reliable woman; city references. Apply at MISS LARSEN'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted-plain cooking, laundry, dusting, etc. Apply to MISS LARSEN'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER and general office clerk (29), single, reliable, trustworthy. Mention No. 6490, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, experienced cutter and sewer, wishes employment. MISS MAUD McLEAN, 128 Charles st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, wishes employment. MISS MAUD McLEAN, 128 Charles st., Boston.

FARM FOREMAN-Reliable, capable, well educated, thoroughly experienced, woman wants to take charge of poultry, fruit farm, or anywhere; farm must be in good marketing district; please reply by letter. MRS. M. W. BALLEW, Box 882, Charlestown, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by trustworthy reliable Scotch woman; good cook, laundress, or would do housekeeping. MARY McKEENEY, general delivery, Atlantic Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by reliable girl; best references. Apply to MISS SHEA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wishes position in private family. Call at SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, 5 Fayette st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID, Scotch, Protestant, wishes situation; best of references. Apply to MISS LARSEN'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

GENERAL MAIDS, all references, wishes employment. MISS MCGILL'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, age 24, single, residence Newton; 48; good references. Mention 6487, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day or week by Scotch Protestant woman, cleaning, washing, etc., by thoroughly experienced woman. MRS. MANETTE, 108 Custom st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Cleaning or laundry wanted by capable neat white Protestant woman; in town or out, please reply by letter only. MISS KRAMER, 20 Rutland st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Days work, house cleaning, washing, etc., by general housekeeper wanted by day or week by competent Protestant young woman. MRS. ANNA SMITH, 251 Western ave., Brighton, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman wishes employment by day or week. M. KENZIE, 25 Willard pl., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day, cooking, cleaning, etc., by thoroughly experienced woman. MRS. MANETTE, 108 Custom st., Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL, 18, wishes position as double entry bookkeeper or assistant in private concern; bright and accurate at figures; small experience. MISS L. APPLETON, 17 Elmwood st., West Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GIRL wishes employment mornings; of age, preferred; please write. JORIE ADDISON, 114 Shawmut av., suite 1, Boston.

GIRL wishes employment mornings; of age, preferred; please write. JORIE ADDISON, 114 Shawmut av., suite 1, Boston.

GOVERNMENT-KINDERGARTEN TEACHER wishes position. EDITH SAMYER, 274 State st., Bangor, Me.

HAIRDRESSER, 5 years' experience, wishes employment in shop. Winthrop 831-W. MISS P. DELANO, 156 Somerset st., Winthrop, Mass.

HOTEL STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position in Boston or elsewhere; references. MISS WHITAKER, 179 Franklin st., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position with small family, or elderly lady in need of position; thoroughly experienced, best references. MISS M. HILLINGS, 7 Follen st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman wishes position; thoroughly experienced, best references. MISS M. HILLINGS, 7 Follen st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced woman, wishes position. MRS. L. E. WILLIS, 191 W. 1st st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position of responsibility desired in small family by a refined woman (44); formerly teacher; understands household management. C. G. BARR, 54 Pinckney st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined American woman wishes position for one or two, adds only, only experienced, best references. MRS. M. A. DOUTCH, 45 Mount av., Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-AMERICAN woman wishes position as housekeeper or attendant; reasonable wages. MRS. ELLEN HARRIS, 24 Milford st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Bright, efficient American woman desires position; qualified for housekeeping, housemother, or domestic; could go south; highest references. MRS. F. W. SMITH, 793 Noble av., South Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by refined, capable, trustworthy woman, who takes interest in house; best references. MRS. MOLLIE DEWOLFE, 351 1st st., South Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman wishes position; reliable, trustworthy; best references. MISS SADIE PIERCE, 25 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined American woman wishes position as housekeeper or attendant; could go south; highest references. MRS. F. W. SMITH, 793 Noble av., South Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman (25) wishes position as housekeeper or attendant; could go south; highest references. MRS. F. W. SMITH, 793 Noble av., South Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID-Capable Swedish girl desires position with family. ELLER SWANSON, 7 Lawrence st., Boston.

MAID-Experienced middle-aged Protestant, neat, trustworthy, wishes position in small family; by preference, good references. EDNA BUCKAUM, 101 Dwight st., Boston.

MAID-LAUNDRESS wishes employment by the day in the city or nearby towns. MRS. COLE WILLIAMS, 18 Tennyson st., Boston.

MAID-Reliable colored girl wishes employment as housekeeper or to care for apartments; home nights; references. MABEL BUCHI, 10 Willow pk., Roxbury, Mass.

MAIDS (Nova Scotia), experienced and reliable, wishes employment cleaning offices, morning or afternoon, in day or night. MISS BELLE JONES, 23 Arnold st., Boston.

MAIDS AND WIFE-Protestants; woman excellent cook, laundress; man general housework; willing to be generally useful; references. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

MATRON, age 45, residence Boston; fair wages; references. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

MATRON-Young woman, refined, educated, wishes position in day school, nursery or children's home; capable, obliging; best references. MISS STEVENSON, 121 Boylston st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER or DAILY WORK-Refined young English girl desires position. MISS C. BUTLER, 121 Beacon st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER by the day or week for sewing, caring for children, doing light general work; highest references. HARVARD EMP. BUREAU, 12 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEY GOVERNESS (German, Prof.) holds position in the city; speaks English and French well; capable; many references; responsible for charges; several years' experience. MISS STEVENSON, 121 Boylston st., Boston.

NURSEY MAID wants position, thoroughly experienced; please reply by letter. HARVARD EMP. BUREAU, 12 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE WORK-Young woman, single, desires position. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

PAIR OF MAIDS, first class, desire position. MISS MERICK'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

PLAIN SEAMSTRESS desires position. E. F. NEWELL, 114 W. Canton st., Boston.

PRIVATE SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR (24), single, residence Boston; \$5.50 weekly. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

PUBLIC READER and teacher of 10 years' experience would like occupation reading aloud to children. A. M. WHITE, 12 Orange st., Chelsea, Mass.

SALESWOMAN-American woman (30), 10 years' experience, wishes position in store; best references. FANNIE WILSON, 2 Chestnut ter., Malden, Mass.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wishes position in bakery or confectionery; can furnish best references. N. DOLAN, 428 Commercial st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS-experienced in white and colored goods; please address by mail. E. M. KRISTEN, 45 E. Lenox st., suite 2, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS-Employment by the day wanted by one experienced in sewing. MRS. ANNA PILLIS, 444 Tremont st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position; low wages for good work. MRS. M. PATTERSON, 301 Main st., near Malden, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-Young lady would like position in dressmaking; best references. E. M. KRISTEN, 45 E. Lenox st., suite 2, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; will also accommodate work as general assistant. ELLEN SHUA, 1 Wilkes st. (near Dover), Boston.

SEWING MATRON in institution (54), single, residence Boston; \$25.40 monthly. Mention No. 6512, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

STENOGRAPHER-Young girl wishes position; will work for moderate salary at start to get experience; Roxbury or within 5-cent fare of Boston. BOWEN, 761 Center st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, age 27, single, residence Cambridge; 87; mention 6482, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in filing and general office work; good references and experience. Mention 6486, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

STENOGRAPHER (19), single, residence Boston; 812; mention No. 6480, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

STUDENT-Young lady studying vocal music like piano, violin, sewing and music. EDITH BARTLETT, 22 Mount st., suite 5, Boston.

TYPIST, young lady, desires position in office or as copy clerk; references; good references. MISS M. L. ARON, 6 Deer-ling pl., Portland, Me.

WIFE would like position in private family; has first-class references; good references. CATHY GILGIER, 129 Cypress st., Brookline, Mass.

WATERSIDE, best references, want position. MISS MERICK'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WATERSIDE, PARLORMAID-Lady going abroad will highly recommend her waitress; very efficient; good references; personal references. Apply at MISS SHEA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

WATERSIDE, competent girl, desires position in private boarding house or hotel. MISS MERICK'S EMP. OFFICE, 125 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WATERSIDE-Capable girl desires position in private boarding house or hotel; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 57 Massachusetts st., Cambridge, Mass.

WORK WANTED by day, hour, morning or week, by reliable educated woman. MISS MARY BAUER, care Mrs. Stayer, 1228 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BEDDING SALESMEN wanted. Apply in person to L. A. WANKAN, BEDDING CO., Scituate, Pa.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced tailors; must be able to command good salary; state for particulars. JOHN MEYER & CO., The Lowell Thread Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SALESMEN-Wanted, Jan. 1, thoroughly experienced salesman with ability for cloak and suit department, gloves, hosiery and neckwear department, state salary and references; only competent need apply. MRS. HIRSCH'S SONS, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, would handle new and used goods among the clothing and cutting up trades for manufacturing purposes; good opportunity for advancement; references. LOWELL, 126 West 84th st., care Pinks, New York City.

YOUNG MEN of Christian character (21-35) wanted to act as caretakers in an institution for children needing special attention; salary \$2.50 monthly; board and laundry; with increase when proficiency is shown; positions permanent; positions open to those who feel that they could become interested in work of this kind. NEW ENGLAND TRADING SCHOOL, Vineland, N. J.

ASSISTANT wanted; young girl to assist with general housework; good home; references. MRS. L. A. EHRICH, 27 9th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK and laundry in family of adults; easy hours; Sundays free; references. MRS. M. A. GILLES, 21 Talbot st., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MOTHER'S HELPER-Young woman, experienced, fond of children, successful in managing them; references. MRS. M. A. GILLES, 21 Talbot st., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER, white, neat, willing to do light general work; references. SIMONSON, 500 Fifth ave., between 42d and 43d, New York City.

MAID, capable and willing, wanted for general housework in private family; good home; references. MISS HELEN VAN ATTA, 264 Madison st., New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist during the holidays. THE BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, 125 Madison st., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN of Christian character (21-35) wanted to act as caretakers in an institution for children needing special attention; salary \$2.50 monthly; board and laundry; with increase when proficiency is shown; positions permanent; positions open to those who feel that they could become interested in work of this kind. NEW ENGLAND TRADING SCHOOL, Vineland, N. J.

AD WRITER-Experienced copy man with keen "journalistic" sense; speaks Philadelphia English. H. H. THOMPSON, 17 W. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.

AMERICAN (40), thorough office man, seeks employment of any kind; 12 years' experience; references. SHERIDAN SMITH, 200 W. 100th st., New York.

ATTENDANT-Young man (25) wishes position in hospital or institution; references. P. Y. SIANAHAN, care State Hospital, North Warren, Pa.

ATTENDANT-Young man (24) wishes position as attendant in hospital or institution; references. WESTON DEYO, care State Hospital, North Warren, Pa.

STUDENT-Young man (24) wishes position in hospital or institution; references. WESTON DEYO, care State Hospital, North Warren, Pa.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER (d. c.), typist, high school graduate, 10 years' experience, capable to take charge of books, desires position. EDNA OSTRANDER, 28 Maple st., Salem, N. H.

COOK-LAUNDRESS wishes position in private family. M. R. PARKER, 3609 Marvian st., Philadelphia.

COMPANION-Position wanted in New York City by lady of education and refinement, as companion; home nights. MISS BERTHA BUTTERFIELD, 1330 St. Nicholas av., New York City.

COMPANION-Practical attendant, good sewer and reader, excellent housekeeper; would handle new and used goods among the clothing and cutting up trades for manufacturing purposes; good opportunity for advancement; references. LOWELL, 126 West 84th st., care Pinks, New York City.

DRESSMAKER, 7 years experience artistic designing goods, also reception and wedding outfits, desires employment; references. MRS. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York City.

DRESSMAKER, competent, seamstress, experienced in all branches of dressmaking and mending. JEANETTE STAFFORD, 245 W. 110th st., New York City.

GOVERNNESS-French and German; seeks position in private family; references. MISS E. BURKE, 257 W. 24th st., New York City.

HAIR DRESSER, experienced shampoo, manicure and various lines of toilet work, wishes employment. FLORENCE OLGA DOBER, 2161 Washington av., Bronx, N. Y.

HOTEL STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position in Boston or elsewhere; references. MISS WHITAKER, 179 Franklin st., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Thoroughly competent and refined Protestant woman wishes position in private family; references. LILLIANE DYER, 75 West 94th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS-Trustworthy, reliable colored woman wishes employment in home family or by the dozen; good references. MRS. DELIA JONES, 27 West 12th st., New York City.

LAUNDRESS-Reliable colored woman wishes employment, family wash or by the dozen; references. DORA L. JACKSON, 101 W. 1st st., New York City.

MAID, neat, competent colored girl, desires cleaning by the day. AMELIA CLINE, 12 E. 12th st., New York City.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

STOCKS TAKE A SUDDEN SPURT IN AFTERNOON

Traders Wait Until Congress Defines Its Position—United Shoe Machinery Weak Feature Locally

LONDON IS FIRMER

Prices moved within a very narrow range in the New York stock market this morning. Opening quotations were about the same as last night's closing figures. An easier tone was noted during the early sales, but declines were unimportant.

Great Northern Ore, which has been under pressure for some time past, due to various rumors, displayed considerable strength in the early sales.

There was the usual amount of discussion as to the immediate future trend of prices, and opinion seemed to lean toward Congress had done something to define its position on certain subjects there would not be anything more than a traders' market.

On account of the dissolution suit entered against the United Shoe Machinery Company the stock opened off two points on the local exchange at 45, and continued downward. The market generally was irregular. New England Telephone was stronger.

Canadian Pacific opened off 1/4 at 244 and declined 1 1/2 further before midday. Great Northern Ore soon lost its early gain. It opened unchanged at 35 1/2, advanced to 36 1/2, and was forced under 34 before rallying again.

Steel, Union Pacific and Reading moved within a very narrow price range. On the local exchange, Steel declined to 44 and then rallied somewhat. New England Telephone opened unchanged at 163, rose to 165 1/2 and then declined more than a point. American Agriculture Chemical was strong in both markets. In Boston it opened up 1/4 at 55 1/2 and advanced to 57 before receding fractionally. Calumet & Arizona was up a point at 58. Quincy opened unchanged at 60 and advanced a point.

There was moderately heavy buying of Steel in the afternoon and the price advanced fractionally. Bethlehem Steel was erratic. It opened off 2 1/2 at 56, rose to 58 and again shaded off. Trading was very quiet.

LONDON—After an advance the securities markets are pausing but the tone is fairly firm. A cheerful sentiment is apparent in gilt edged investments.

The fact that most of the £7,000,000 Canadian Northern Railway loan has been left with the underwriters is having an effect in checking new offerings. The advance in home rails has been resumed.

American railway shares display firmness but there has been profit-taking in Canadian Pacific.

Foreigners and mines show a hard tone. Rio Tinto are up 1/4 to 72 1/2.

CAR SHORTAGE

NEW YORK—Mild weather has lessened the car tension in the bituminous coal fields of the middle West, but the corn belt complaints of lack of cars are in many sections. Large lots of cars are in country elevators ready for shipment and farmers are anxious to send their grain to the shippers as assured of early movement to market centers.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain or snow tonight; Thursday, colder.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain or snow and sleet tonight; Thursday, unsettled and colder.

Unsettled weather with snow or rain prevailing this morning in the eastern portion of the lake region and in New England; the Pacific coast eastward to Illinois, in producing pleasant weather with lower temperatures in the central and western sections; freezing temperatures extend as far east as Buffalo, N. Y.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

5 a. m. 36
2 p. m. 50
Average temperature yesterday, 39 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 32
Nantucket 30
New York 38
Chicago 38
Philadelphia 38
Jacksonville 42
San Francisco 42

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Rise 7:05
Sun sets 4:12
Length of day 9:07

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

MINING	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Butte	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Copper Range	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Franklin	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Greene-Canaan	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Mayflower	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Mayflower	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Nebraska	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Superior	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
U. S. Steel	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Wolverine	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Wyanott	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Year ended June 30—

Total operating revenue \$3,004,017

Total operating expenses 1,941,251

Total income 1,062,766

Net operating revenue 1,062,766

Net operating expenses 1,062,766

Net operating income 1,062,766

Net operating revenue 1,062,766

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Net operating expenses 1,062,766

Net operating income 1,062,766

Net operating revenue 1,062,766

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Ice Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Lin. Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Oil Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Sugar Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Vanadium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Zirconium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Bismuth Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Antimony Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Arsenic Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Cadmium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Gallium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Indium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Lithium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Magnesium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Manganese Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Mercury Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Molybdenum Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Niobium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Osmium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Rhenium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Selenium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Tellurium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Thallium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Vanadium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Zirconium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Bismuth Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Antimony Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Arsenic Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Cadmium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Gallium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Indium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Lithium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Magnesium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Manganese Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Mercury Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Molybdenum Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Niobium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Osmium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Rhenium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Selenium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Tellurium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Am. Thallium Co.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2

DIVIDENDS

At a meeting of Empire Steel & Iron Company directors no action was taken on the semi-annual dividend on preferred stock.

The American Cities Company declared its first semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2.

The Detroit Edison Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

The First Securities Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Niagara Falls Power Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The Crown Reserve Mining Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The Western Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Niagara Falls Power Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

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The Western Electric Company declared a regular quarterly

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION TO CONSIDER TRADE OUTLOOK

Marketing of Product of Sheep Industry, Schedule K and Other Features That Concern the Various Interests to Be Discussed—Market Firm at Home and Abroad

The chief event of the week in the wool trade is the convention at Omaha, scheduled for Dec. 14, 15 and 16, of the National Wool Growers Association. Growers' interests are not the only ones that are to be represented. Wool merchants as well as producers will take part in the program and schedule K of the tariff and its proposed revision are to be carefully considered.

J. Fred Brown of Boston will present one of the papers, describing the phases of marketing the clips in this, the greatest wool mart of the American continent. Government officials and the various interests that are concerned with the promotion of the sheep industry, from raising the animals to selling off the products, are to be represented at the convention.

Of schedule K, which Congress is expected to discuss and perhaps modify at this session, Secretary W. S. McClure of the association says:

"The American wool grower will be satisfied to receive the difference in the cost of producing wool in this country and abroad, taking our high wages and every other element into consideration. We have done everything in our power to enable the tariff board to find out what it costs to produce wool in this country, and now all we ask is, that the people, after they understand the true facts, settle the tariff in accordance with the report of the tariff board, whatever that report may be."

Wool merchants here find the closing weeks of the year fully as satisfactory as the earlier ones of the current quarter have been. Trading continues fairly active, with prices firm and inquiry indicative of sustained demand.

The close of the London sales with values decidedly higher for crossbreds of the type that American customers required was rather disappointing to those who had hoped to be able to supplement domestic supplies with imported stock at a nearer approach to a parity, but large holders of wool here were gratified because of the strengthening effect that this and other features have had upon values.

It is considered highly probable in the Boston trade that further advances will yet be obtained, and at all events that there will be no receding from present levels before the new domestic clip of 1912 begins to come forward.

The activity of American buyers in Australian primary markets continues. While not as pronounced as it has been in many past seasons, it considerably exceeds that of two or three recent years.

In Argentina the buying of Americans is not so conspicuous, but some attention has been paid to wools there also. Prices are relatively high, it is said, on account of English and German competition there.

In this market attention has not been centered upon any particular class of wools, but the call has been general. Fleeces are in good request; so are territory clips, with Montana finding a ready sale. On quarter-blood fleeces the outside prices of a few weeks ago are now the minimum, and good prices are the rule on all kinds of Ohio, Michigan and similar wools.

For Texas, California and other southern clips there is a moderate call, with prices steady.

Scoured and pulled stock just at present is somewhat quiet, although firmly held. Carpet stock is also firm and unchanged.

CENTRAL EARNING SEVEN PER CENT IN CURRENT YEAR

Present Operations Indicate Gross Will Have Passed High Record Mark—Traffic Facilities Good

RICH SUBSIDIARIES

Indications from operations thus far are that New York Central will earn close to 7 per cent on its \$222,724,400 of capital stock during 1911. Gross earnings for the first time will have passed the \$100,000,000 mark, the actual figure being almost \$104,000,000, compared with \$99,908,478 in 1910. Practically all this gain in gross operating will be carried down into net operating income, which will approximate \$24,000,000 against \$21,012,787 last year.

This burst of earning power, actual net for the 10 months to Nov. 1 running 15 per cent ahead of 1910, is due in some measure to less extensive maintenance expenditures during the year, but in the main must be attributed to the vast sums of money which the New York Central management has poured into the property in recent years.

Lesson from the traffic conditions of 1906 and early 1907. The flood of business at that time simply choked transportation facilities completely. Since then an earnest endeavor has been made to put the road in a position to handle all the traffic that it is possible to get. As a result from the beginning of 1906 to the close of 1910 extraordinary expenditures for improvements to property have totaled \$108,013,216. This does not include such charges in 1911.

The amounts expended for additions to the property and for construction and equipment are shown by years, for New York Central alone:

Year	Add. to property, equip. exp.	Total
1910	\$1,990,177	\$3,537,545
1909	6,216,747	16,380,381
1908	5,063,731	7,644,337
1907	8,413,913	11,309,296
1906	9,100,293	13,462,880
Total	\$30,784,961	\$50,353,216

*Including \$16,873,001 additions to property under head of trust equipment. Its program of improvements is not yet completed. The Grand Central station is still unfinished. But its terminals, freight yard and equipment facilities are far different from those five years ago.

Last March the dividend was reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, following a year of severe decline in net earnings. During the current year net earnings are back to practically the same level as in 1909, a banner year for Central. As a result of the showing in that year the stock was placed on a 6 per cent basis. In the meantime, however, the amount of stock bearing dividends, has increased from \$178,632,000 to \$222,724,400, so that the net earning power per share is somewhat lower.

A large surplus earning power among the standard eastern railroad stocks, however, is not demanded. If Central could show a full 7 per cent earned on its capital stock year in and year out, as it will in 1911, the 6 per cent rate would be considered a fixture. It must be remembered that Central's share in the undistributed profits of its rich subsidiary companies amounts to between 2 per cent and 2½ per cent per annum on its stock. With a continuance of present traffic conditions after the turn of the year, a restoration of the 6 per cent rate on New York Central would not surprise the "street."

NAVAL STORES

Turpentine is finding only a routine consuming outlet, but the market is again firm under the influence of stronger primary sources of supply, and spot quotations show a further advance to 53c ex-ward.

Rosin—Moderate quantities continue to move into channels of consumption, and the market retains a firm undertone, in sympathy with corresponding strength at producing points. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.50; gen sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.85, E \$6.80, G \$6.80, H \$6.85, I \$6.90, J \$6.90, K \$7.10, L \$7.30, N \$7.40, W \$7.90, WW \$8.20.

Tar and pitch—Business is slow and unimportant, with quotations unchanged at \$5.75c for tar and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine steady at 50c; sales 222, receipts 547, exports 245, stock 39,755. Rosin firm; sales 2355, receipts 3733, exports 3585, stock 124,573. Prices: WV \$7.75, WG \$7.50, N \$7.25, M \$6.90, O \$7.05, K \$7.1, P \$6.75, Q \$6.90, H \$6.57½, G \$6.57½, F \$6.57½, E \$6.57½, D \$6.50, C \$6.50, B \$6.45.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$5.80. Spirits firm; machine 40c. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm; hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine firm 36s. Rosin, American fine steady, 18s 9d. Rosin, American standard quiet, 16s 9d.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Lending rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3, Steel 2, North Butte 4, Giroux 2 and flat.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals
Str Columbian, London, with 477 bbls grapes, 785 cases, 50 half cases onions, 250 bags walnuts, 4 bxs sultanas, 6 bags hazel nuts, 670 bags almonds, 1000 cs and 75½ cs currants, 1244 bags peanuts, 52 sax figs.
Str Gloucester, Norfolk, with 242 bbls spinach, 40 bbls kale, 775 bxs oranges.
Str Chippewa, Jacksonville, with 29 crates pineapples, 238 bxs grape fruit, 1501 bxs oranges, 5 cts vegetables.
Str Persian, Philadelphia, with 6 bbls, 65 bskts sweet potatoes.
Str City of Augusta, due tomorrow from Savannah, has 162 bxs oranges.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 2098 bbls 1939 bxs, cranberries 72 bbls, Florida oranges 4558 bxs, California oranges 396 bxs, pineapples 39 cts, grapes 477 bbls, raisins 2332 bxs, figs 72 pks, peanuts 1269 bags, potatoes 22,676 bush, sweet potatoes 195 bbls, onions 4570 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 3637 pks, last year 3737 pks.
Boston Prices
Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.25 to \$5.75, in wood, clears \$4.40 to \$4.90, winter wheat patents \$4.60 to \$4.90, straights \$4.30 to \$4.65, clears \$4.15 to \$4.40, Kansas hard winter patents, in June \$4.75 to \$5.25, rye flour \$5.10 to \$5.80, Graham flour \$4.05 to \$4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, new No. 3 yellow 72c, new yellow 71½c; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 70c to 70½c, new yellow 69½c to 70c.
Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 50½c, No. 2 50c, No. 3 55½c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56½c to 56½c, 36 to 38 lbs 55½c to 56c, 34 to 36 lbs 53½c to 54½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.48 to \$1.52, 10-lb bag, granulated, \$3.90 to \$4.10, bolted \$3.80 to \$4; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50 to \$5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05 to \$6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$2.75 to \$2.90, winter \$2.75 to \$2.90; middlings \$2.75 to \$2.90; mixed feed \$2.80 to \$3, red dog \$3.15, cottonseed meal \$3.50, hominy feed \$3.65, linseed meal \$3.80, stock feed \$3.90, gluten feed \$3.20 to \$3.40.

Hay and straw—Western, choice \$2.50 to \$2.75, No. 1 \$2.50 to \$2.75, No. 2 \$2.10 to \$2.50, No. 3 \$1.80 to \$2.10, No. 4 Canadian \$2.50 to \$2.75; straw, rye \$1.20 to \$1.40, oat \$1.00 to \$1.20.

Butter—Northern creamery 35c to 36c, western creamery 35c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney 48c to 50c, eastern (best) 42c to 46c, western (best) 32c to 34c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.35 to \$2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30 to \$2.50; California small white, \$2.65 to \$2.70; yellow eyes, best, \$2.40 to \$2.50; red kidneys, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$2.05 to \$2.15; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Onions—Connecticut river, 100-lb bag, \$1.75 to \$2.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.95 to \$2.50.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 to \$4.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 to \$3; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50 to \$9.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 3796 lbs 1200 bxs 213,998 lbs butter, 442 bxs cheese, 1104 cs eggs.
1910, 1533 lbs 1250 bxs 79,631 lbs butter, 278 bxs cheese, 1091 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 6089 pks butter, 573 bxs cheese, 5473 cs eggs.
1010, 5755 pks butter, 1848 bxs cheese, 8063 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market unsettled; spec 35c, ex 34c, bid spec 34½c.

Cheese mkt firm; bid spec 16c, average 15½c to 15¾c, average 15c current make 15½c.
Egg mkt—Fresh eggs staidier; ex 1st 24c to 25c, 1st 31c to 33c, rev 1st 22½c to 23c, spec marks 24 to 25c.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec. 12 at 30½c.

CHICAGO—Butter market steady Dec. 12; extras, 35c; No. 1 packing stock, 22c; receipts, 7939. Egg market firm; firsts, 28c to 30c; ordinary firsts, 25c to 27c; receipts, 2227.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian—Colored 70c, white 70c.

NORTHWEST IN GOOD CONDITION

MINNEAPOLIS—Northwestern National Bank's monthly review, in summing up 1911 and making allowance for all unfavorable features, reports favorable conditions in the Northwest and a good outlook for 1912.

It notes the bad crop news of the past summer, the partial failure of 1910 and effect of these adverse crop developments, but finds that the sections that suffered most in 1910 had good crops in 1911, that total production this year was good and that the Northwest is in excellent condition as the new year approaches.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beets firm, December 16s, up ¾d; January 16s, up 1½d; May 16s 5¼d, up 2½d.

PROPOSED SALE OF GEORGIA ROAD IS AROUSING INTEREST

Fixed Charges Last Fiscal Year Not Earned Although Operating Ratio Is Lower Than Preceding Period

NINE YEARS' RECORD

The announcement regarding the proposed sale of the Georgia Central income bonds to the Illinois Central makes the financial position of the Central of Georgia of interest.

In the last fiscal year the road failed by over \$32,000 to earn its fixed charges, which is evidence of over-capitalization. The operating ratio of the road however is not high, standing at 69.88 per cent, as against 70.31 per cent in 1910.

The proportionate amounts of gross earnings that have gone into maintenance and into conducting transportation in the last three years have been:

	1911	1910	1909
Main, way and struc.	13.22%	13.62%	15.87%
Min. equip.	12.26	16.25	19.00
Conducting trans.	35.61	33.70	33.65

During the last fiscal year the management expended \$911 per mile on maintenance of ways and structures, as against \$883 per mile in 1910. The freight density in the last fiscal year was larger than in 1910, standing at 395.336 as against 388.625 in the former period. The passenger density was also greater, standing at 86,782 as against 75,421 in 1910.

The average revenue per ton mile amounted to 1.096 cents as against 1.069 cents in 1910. The average revenue per passenger mile amounted to 2.096 cents as compared with 2.094 cents in 1910. As income was slightly larger for the year.

Fixed charges, which are the greatest difficulty with which the road has to contend, consumed 27.88 per cent of gross and 86.22 per cent of total net earnings as against 31.82 per cent of gross and 90.07 per cent of total net earnings in 1910. The sum of \$608,320 was reserved in addition for interest on the income bonds payable on Oct. 1 and this reservation was directly responsible for the deficit of \$32,471 which followed.

The litigation with the trustees of the second and third income mortgages over the income account of 1907, which began in 1908, resulted in the decision of the supreme court of Georgia on Sept. 14, 1910, which affirmed the judgment which the trustees had recovered against the company in the lower court for the unpaid balances of 1907, which amounted to 1.271 per cent of the second income bonds and 5 per cent on the third income bonds. These judgments were satisfied in full in January, 1911, by the payment of about \$335,000.

Similar litigation for the three series of income bonds is pending for the 1908 fiscal year and is threatened for 1909 and for 1910. The Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah is co-defendant in this litigation.

The Illinois Central, by the purchase of the entire capital stock, acquired control of the Central of Georgia in June, 1909. The company's balance sheet shows current assets of \$3,249,636 and current liabilities of \$2,121,497, which left working capital of \$1,128,139. In 1910 current assets aggregated \$3,319,489 and the current liabilities amounted to \$2,486,244, which left working capital of \$833,245.

The profit and loss surplus at the end of the last fiscal year amounted to \$821,008, as against a profit and loss surplus in 1910 of \$487,484.

The result of operations for the last nine years has been:

	Gross earnings	Operating ratio	Surplus
1911	\$12,907,788	69.88%	\$32,471
1910	12,022,736	70.31	1,216
1909	11,155,182	70.48	2,601
1908	11,383,013	74.74	5,428
1907	12,082,777	73.93	12,904
1906	11,396,123	69.15	500,072
1905	10,155,065	69.97	103,953
1904	9,396,931	73.05	41,533
1903	9,164,470	74.45	202,506

It is apparent from the above showing that the Central of Georgia has had considerable difficulty in making both ends meet, as four deficits in nine years indicate. The Illinois Central is sealing down the bonded debt of the road, and when fixed charges have been reduced to a proper basis, the property will be able to make a much more satisfactory showing.

COPPER METAL PRICES ADVANCE

United Metals Selling Co. raised its price late Tuesday afternoon to 13½ cents for electrolytic. During the day this agency made large sales at 13½c, while sales in several other quarters were being made at 13½c and better.

An offer of 13½c cash f. o. b. New York was refused Tuesday night for a quantity of export copper. This price would figure even better than 13½c on a c. i. f. basis.

PERUVIAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

LONDON—The Peruvian government 5½ per cent salt loan of 1909 for £1,200,000, offered by J. Henry Schroder & Co., this morning, was very well received. The bonds were several times over-subscribed within a few hours of the opening of the list.

CHICAGO & ALTON SPENDS LIBERALLY FOR MAINTENANCE

If Smaller Amount Had Been Devoted to This Purpose Company Would Have Been Enabled to Show Increase in Net Earnings Instead of Deficit

Notwithstanding the fact that gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the 12 months ended June 30 last were the largest in the history of the company, the final net operating results were decidedly unfavorable, a deficit of nearly \$251,000 for the year having been sustained. Study of the report for the 12 months, however, indicates that the exhibit is not as unsatisfactory as it appears. For instance, a less liberal amount devoted to maintenance during the period would have permitted an increase in the net earnings and a surplus after dividend payments.

According to President Shonts, however, it became necessary to expend more liberally for maintenance than in the year previous, the total so devoted to maintenance of way and structures having been \$1,739,917, an increase of \$243,432 or 16.2 per cent. Maintenance of equipment for the year amounted to \$2,395,998, an increase of \$902,294.

It will be noted that, with maintenance allowances for the last fiscal period of about the same proportions as those for 1910, it would have been possible for the road to have paid dividends on both its preferred and common stocks at the same rates maintained in the previous year and to have broken just about even as regards net surplus for the period.

The amount expended per mile of road operated during the last fiscal year for maintenance of way and structures was \$1697, and the average cost for repairs to locomotives was \$3901, per passenger car, \$923, and per freight car, \$71. President Shonts says that while the year's expenditures for maintenance of equipment have been unusually heavy, further expenditures are necessary to bring the equipment up to a desired condition, and with this end in view there has been a continuation of these heavy expenditures since the close of the fiscal year. It is the policy of the management to continue these expenditures as fast as conditions will permit in order to bring all classes of equipment to a high state of efficiency.

That the management is desirous of improving the efficiency of its rolling stock and tracks is a commendable feature and unquestionably the wisdom of this attitude will be reflected in future earnings of the road. With a more or less restricted degree of operating efficiency no road is able to produce favorable operating results and no doubt the

BIG ORDER FOR RAILS PLACED

One of the largest steel rail orders of the season has just been placed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It calls for 50,000 tons of standard-section rails. Of the total order, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company will roll 20,000 tons; the Lackawanna Steel and Illinois Steel Company each 5000 tons, while the remaining 10,000 tons will be divided among other steel rail manufacturing companies.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

	1911	1910
Exchanges	\$30,336,023	\$28,234,020
Balances	1,257,112	1,532,325
United States treasury shows a debit at the clearing house today of \$327,622.		

Chicago & Alton directors, recognizing that its property was far from the standard of requirements, decided upon the campaign of improvements which was made effective during the last fiscal period.

Freight earnings of the company during the 12 months ended June 30 last were between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, being the largest on record. But at the same time there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of loss and damage to freight claims, the percentage of increase in such charges having considerably exceeded that of actual freight revenues.

The following table reflects the relative increase of loss and damage freight expense for a period of years as compared with freight earnings and loss and damage freight expenses for the year 1900:

	Freight earnings	P. C. loss & dam.	P. C. loss & dam.
1900	\$2,002,018	\$22,937	1.14%
1901	3,534,141	43,901	1.24%
1902	6,127,545	43,708	0.71%
1903	6,010,628	72,239	1.20%
1904	7,445,976	58,721	0.78%
1905	6,958,927	65,236	0.94%
1906	7,991,081	62,353	0.78%
1907	8,137,403	64,136	0.78%
1908	7,071,477	110,165	1.56%
1909	7,600,947	98,828	1.30%
1910	9,153,347	113,016	1.23%
1911	9,215,172	106,109	1.15%

With regard to the question of increased taxes, figures contained in the last annual report clearly indicate that the company has been subjected to a pretty heavy increase in this respect during the past five or six years. But study of the tax record of many other roads reveals the same condition and no doubt the time will come when a concerted effort will be made on the part of the railroads to effect some medium that will create a standard of tax rates, so that more uniformity will be shown in the laws governing taxation. The report of the Chicago & Alton shows that the yearly tax paid by the company in 1910 was about 19½ per cent higher than it was in 1905. Although there was a reduction in taxes paid in 1910 of about 2 per cent, President Shonts says the management feels that the amount is still too high.

The following table shows the taxes assessed and paid for a period of six years:

	Assessed valuation	Taxes paid—Illinois, Missouri
1905	\$11,500,901	\$250,858
1906	11,525,772	299,797
1907	12,000,250	293,127
1908	12,224,275	313,165
1909	18,891,543	362,798
1910	18,414,252	344,978

Taxes other than general, inc. sp. excise tax.

The balance sheet of the company as of June 30 last, indicates that the road is seriously in need of fresh working capital, total working assets being \$3,257,001 and working liabilities \$5,538,713, an excess of the latter over the former of some \$2,280,000. Cash on hand amounted to about \$721,000, while bills payable totaled some \$2,320,000 and audited vouchers \$1,235,000. During the last fiscal period almost \$2,000,000 was expended for additions and betterments and charged to capital.

The Chicago & Alton's tonnage of mine and forest products constitutes about 55 per cent of the total movement while the agricultural tonnage amounts to around 16 per cent. Animal products amount to 7 per cent, manufactures to 10 per cent and merchandise and miscellaneous tonnage to about 10 per cent. Therefore, it is to be noted that, aside from the large movement of mineral products over the company's lines

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEW STEAMER FOR
BUENOS AIRES RUN
CALLED REMARKABLE

Latest Addition to Fleet
of Hamburg-South Amer-
ican Line Differs From
Other Vessels in Build

SALOON SPACIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Cap Finisterre, the latest addition to the fleet of the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, which arrived recently in Southampton waters on her maiden voyage to Buenos Aires, is a remarkable vessel both as regards size and equipment. In the first place she is the largest vessel trading between Europe and South America, having a length of 500 feet, a beam of 65 feet, and a gross tonnage of 16,500 tons.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the vessel, from the standpoint of naval architecture, is the first class dining saloon which is carried up right through two decks, a plaster ceiling 17½ feet above the floor being substituted for the dome met with in most vessels. At one end of the saloon, half way between the roof and the floor, there is a balcony for a band, and at the other end, on the floor level, are two small dining rooms for private parties.

The ship is fitted with Frahm anti-rolling tanks, and such is the confidence placed in these devices that the chairs are not fixed in any way, but stand loose on the parquet floor, india rubber pads being placed on their feet to prevent sliding.

Immediately over the first class dining saloon is a winter garden, roofed in with a glass and iron dome; and on the same deck as this are a gymnasium, a playing room for children and a swimming bath open to the sky.

Another point in which the Cap Finisterre differs from other vessels is in the provision of four classes for passengers, an intermediate class being introduced for those who desire better accommodation than is to be found in the steerage, yet are unable to pay second class prices.

In the first class cabins, which are all situated amidships, there are no upper berths at all, while several suites are to be found with bathrooms attached. Special kitchens are provided for Jewish and Spanish passengers.

The vessel is replete with all the latest conveniences, including vacuum cleaning apparatus, an extensive telephone system, wireless telegraphy and a laundry, a boon that will be particularly appreciated on a long journey.

The Cap Finisterre was built by Messrs. Blohm and Voss at Hamburg, and is provided with two sets of quadruple expansion engines, designed to give a speed of 17 knots.

INSTITUTE OF METALS TO MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London meeting of the Institute of Metals will take place on Jan. 16 and 17, 1912, at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster. The first meeting will be held on the afternoon of the sixteenth, when Prof. W. Gowland, the president-designate, will deliver his inaugural address, his subject being "Copper and its Alloys in Early Times."

The third annual dinner of the institute will take place that same evening, and the whole of the following day will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, among which will be a paper by Dr. Carl Benedicks of the University of Stockholm, dealing with some novel experiments on a zinc-antimony alloy.

MINISTER DECLARES
OLD THEOLOGY HAS
FALLEN BEHIND AGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Rev. H. Mayne Young preached a sermon in Westminster abbey recently in which the congregation took an unusual interest. Referring to the old theology of the past, he maintained that this needed much readjusting and restating in such a form as would agree with the conditions of the age.

It had, he explained, been readjusted and restated in bygone ages in order that it might supply the needs of a progressively inspired people. He maintained that every age had the right to demand the clearest possible statements with respect to religion, and he asked whether the church would be willing to embody a new form of creed in her services now. Would there, he continued, be any possibility of a new form of creed being accepted by the church at present?

He would like, he said, to know why there was so much slavery to traditions in the church today; and he would ask whether it was mistrust of the spirit of truth or cowardice which had resulted in the church becoming so tied down to a special form of words and so losing her freedom.

Perhaps the most striking passage in an unusually interesting sermon was the reference to the imperative necessity for remodeling the creeds of the Church of England in such a way as to fulfill the requirements of the age. Unless these creeds were remodeled the church would, he maintained, be stranded on the shores of time.

FIRST KING GEORGE
STATUE IN INDIA IS
UNVEILED IN BOMBAY

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—The first statue of King George to be erected in India has been unveiled here by Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay. The statue, which has been presented by Sir David Sassoon, one of the leading representatives of the business community in Bombay, has been placed in front of the Prince of Wales museum now in course of construction and stands in the first open space through which their majesties drove during their visit to Bombay.

The statue represents the King in naval uniform, an emblem, as the Governor pointed out, of the sea power through which Great Britain won her Indian empire. Bombay, he said, was one of the foremost cities which had grown out of that power, and in its name he promised their majesties a royal welcome. Nor was the presentation of the King's statue the only gift which Sir David Sassoon was making in commemoration of the occasion, for he had also given £250,000 to form a trust fund for certain public purposes, chief among which were the advancement of education and agriculture.

LABOR IS WANTED
IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The local office of the labor department has nothing but good news to give of the demand in Wellington for all kinds of labor, states the Dominion. There is a fair demand locally for all classes of tradesmen, and there seems also to be an insistent demand from the country districts for rademans. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, carpenters and bricklayers are being specially inquired for.

Not the slightest difficulty was experienced in placing all the immigrants of the Rotuma who applied to the department's office for work. Most of the passengers, however, were looked for other ports, especially Auckland, and they merely called at the local office for advice as to their prospects in the cities to which they were booked.

WHALE FISHING ATTRACTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—It is understood that three Norwegian companies have been formed for the purpose of whale fishing off the Queensland coast.

RENT FAIR IS ANCIENT IRISH CUSTOM



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Group of buyers shown at the old Palatine fair held in Ireland in November

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN—The Rent fair or old Palatine fair is an Irish fair of very old origin, and is always held in November. The names call to mind the time when tenants came at set days every half year to pay the rent for their holdings, having sold their cattle at this fair to provide the money.

The name Palatine was the name of the districts where the Germans settled who came to fight and stayed to farm. As rather more than half the people

now living in Ireland live on farming or some occupation connected with country life, the fairs which are held every month or oftener, in the smaller towns, are very important events.

Long before it is light in the morning, the cattle begin to arrive, many of them having been traveling on the roads for hours. Soon it is quite difficult to thread one's way between the groups of cattle, each guarded by the owner or his man and two or three willing boys. The endeavor to keep each lot together in the

half-light of the early morning creates considerable excitement. On this particular morning, however, it was never really dark, as there was a clear sky and bright moon.

With the arrival of the early train the business begins and the buyers in their stout, box cloth coats are to be seen moving about and quietly making their bargains, while witty remarks and bits of news are passed from one to the other. The buying and selling of cattle is by no means the most important business transacted on the fair green.

BISHOP DECLARES
AGAINST STATE
CHURCH IN WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Dr. Gore, who has lately been appointed bishop of Oxford, took a decided stand in favor of disestablishment at a meeting of the representative church council. The bishop of London had moved a resolution that the council protested "against the proposal to disestablish and disendow the church in the four Welsh dioceses, and deprecates as an unjust and wrongful act such disestablishment of the national church, and such confiscation to secular uses of property given to and urgently needed for directly religious purposes."

The bishop of Oxford then moved to delete the word "disestablishment," his idea being, he said, to raise the question whether it was either right in principle or wise in policy for the church to array itself against the proposal of disestablishment.

He could not see how the Liberal government could refuse the extremely persistent and almost unanimous demand of the Welsh people for the disestablishment of the church. The amendment which received only four votes was seconded by Archbishop Ewre.

HIGHER PASSENGER
FARES EXPECTED IN
ENGLAND IN JANUARY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is every reason to believe that all the railroad companies in this country will raise their passenger fares, commencing from Jan. 1 next, to the extent of from 5 to 12½ per cent.

The increases would apply to week-end fares, excursions, commercial travelers' tickets, etc., but not to ordinary fares. It is understood that a meeting of general managers will be held in London to consider the question.

The proposed increase in railway fares is not likely to take the public by surprise, as the government gave an assurance to the railway companies during the railway difficulties of August last that they would propose to Parliament during the coming session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labor due to the improvement of conditions for the staff would be a valid justification for a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal maxima fixed by the act of 1894.

BATTLEFIELDS OF
NAPOLEON SHOWN
ON SMALL SCALE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At the famous military exhibition at the Invalides a whole room is given up to several small armies of lead soldiers which will portray different scenes in the famous military campaigns. The collection is to be installed at the expense of a descendant of one of Napoleon's most celebrated marshals, and exact small scale reproductions of the battlefields have been made under the direction of M. Georges d'Ostoya, who will collaborate with M. de Warochewski, whose topographical knowledge of Napoleon's campaigns is well known.

M. d'Ostoya is a descendant of one of Napoleon's Polish brigadiers. The series will include the taking of the Dutch fleet by Pichegrin's hussars at Texel, the drummer-boy episode of the battle of Arcole, the great fight in Egypt at Helio-polis, the crossing of St. Bernard, the battle of Austerlitz and the entry of the French army into Moscow in 1812.

EARL GREY PAID
HIGH HONOR FOR
EDUCATION WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Earl Grey, the former Governor-General of Canada, was unanimously elected president of the Armstrong College in succession to Dr. Spence Watson at a special meeting of the college.

Sir Hugh Bell, who proposed the motion, referred to the great interest which Lord Grey had always taken in everything connected with the welfare of the people among whom he dwelt, and said that it was difficult to imagine any one better suited to hold the premier place in educational matters in the north of England.

The Duke of Northumberland, who seconded, agreed that Lord Grey's great energy, vast experience and the interest he took in educational subjects and in everything that tended to the advancement of the north of England, pointed him out in a special manner as the proper person in such a position.

FRANCE MAKES RULES
TO GUIDE AIR TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The minister of public works, in conjunction with the ministers of post and telegraphs, of the interior, finances, war and of the navy, have submitted for signature to the President of the republic a decree regulating the traffic of the air over French territory, which has been drawn up by the standing committee of aerial navigation.

The great advance during the last two years in aerial navigation has made it necessary to fix definitely certain general principles for governing this now important traffic in France, and the government, though desirous of encouraging every advance in aviation, is seeking measures to protect on the one hand the public against the inconveniences and risk which aerial traffic may occasion it, and on the other hand to defend its aviators against those risks by their own imprudence or the defects of their apparatus.

The decree consists actually of a code of rules relative to the carrying of passengers, certificates of navigability, the relations of aerial travelers with the municipalities and the customs, protec-

SOCIAL REFORM
URGED IN ADDRESS
BY LORD BENTINCK

(Special to the Monitor)

LANCASTER, Eng.—Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Conservative member of Parliament for South Nottingham, delivered a forcible sermon on Sunday, Nov. 20, in the chapel of the Lancaster Baptist Brotherhood.

They must endeavor, he said, to create an atmosphere for the social reformer. Many excellent measures passed by Parliament had been barren because they had not fallen upon fruitful ground. He insisted that the money spent on educating children was useless if their welfare was neglected.

Child labor, he said, was due to the selfishness of the employers. They would not pay a proper wage to men. He did not believe it was hard to take children away from street trading; better employment could be found for them. Preventative methods would save thousands of pounds that was spent on work-houses, pensions, and other institutions.

BOY SCOUTS ARE
PEACE INFLUENCE.
ASSERTS FOUNDER

(Special to the Monitor)

COLNE, Eng.—Gen. Sir R. S. Baden Powell, speaking at Colne on social problems of the day, again emphasized the point that the boy scout movement was not militarism. A great many people thought so, he said, because a few generals were at its head, but having seen something of war they were more against war than any who had seen nothing of it.

He had seen the movement in other countries, and as each country got into sympathy with the others it would make a great deal toward the peace to which they were all looking forward. At the late review at Windsor the King told him that it was the most impressive sight he had seen.

SULTAN'S JEWELS SOLD
(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The proceeds of the sale of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid's jewels in Paris, it is announced, will be devoted to the buying of warships and munitions of war for the Turkish government.

NEW GOLD REEF FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—A new reef three feet wide, a sample from which assayed three ounces to the ton, has been discovered in the Lefroy goldfield.

KONGO INSTITUTE IS
AIMING TO EMULATE
BOOKER WASHINGTON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A conference was held in October on the upper Kongo, which was attended by delegates from the various European missions, many of whom have been in the country for 20 years. The object of the conference was the discussion of a scheme for developing the industrial possibilities of the country, and for giving the young natives technical, industrial and agricultural training, on somewhat similar lines to those adopted by Booker Washington in his institute at Alabama.

The British, American, Swedish and Belgian missions all sent representatives to the congress. The organizing secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society laid before the conference certain resolutions, including the establishment of an institution on the lines mentioned, which were carried, and are now being considered by the societies interested.

Delegates having the greatest experience of the country and its conditions are to be sent to Europe and America in connection with the scheme.

REFORM IN FRENCH
NAVY CREATES TWO
IMPORTANT POSTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The minister of the navy has given effect to a reform that has long been very freely discussed. In future the various services in the navy are to be reunited and to be subject to a single authority, and for that purpose the minister has filed an amendment to his estimates deposited with the budget commission, which in effect means that he has created two important new posts—a military directorship of fleet services and another of works.

The one with a central office will be in complete control of all naval construction, artillery and all technical works and the other with a similar office will have sole authority over the fleet and of all naval administration.

As a result of the creation of these new posts the general staff will be left quite free to specialize—to devote its attention exclusively to matters connected with preparation for war and with foreign navies.

It is also announced that M. Doyere, whose reputation as a naval constructor is very high, has been appointed to fill the place rendered vacant by the premature retirement of M. Lyasse, the well-known chief of the naval construction department.

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NORWAY WELCOMING
NEW TELEPHONE LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANA, Norway.—The proposal to extend the Norwegian telephone service by the construction of an additional main line from the western to the northern part of Norway has met with general approval. A meeting was held last summer in Solvaer in the northern part of Norway at which the director of state telegraph and telephone bureau discussed the proposal.

In Norway the long distance telephone lines are owned by the state and a considerable sum of money is spent by the Norwegian government annually in the construction of fresh lines. When it is realized how scattered the population in Norway is and how isolated many of the districts are, the importance of the telephone will be readily appreciated. As a matter of fact, in Norway the telephone is more generally used than in any other country.

Every district has its local telephone system but the country north of Trondelagen is still not connected by a trunk line. Without a special grant the northern part of the country would be compelled to wait many years before being

connected up to the main telephone system. The government has certainly done much during recent years to establish means of communication between the northern and southern parts of the country by establishing, for instance, the express steamship lines which run up to these great mountainous districts where the main industry is fishing.

The details of the proposed telephone extension have now been published, and it is announced that the line will be run from Bergen via Trondhjem, so that these cities will obtain the much needed direct telephone connection. The line will be laid inland and not along the coast, and will run through a great portion of the west tourist district. From Trondhjem, the line will pass through the districts of Nordland, Trono and Finmarken up to the very northern towns.

Branch lines will be constructed whereby the local telephones will be connected with trunk lines. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about Kr. 2,700,000 or about \$750,000, and it is expected that the line will be finished in about three years.

THE HOME FORUM

DOMESTIC TRAINING AND CULTURE

WRITING of the present-day movement to substitute training in various branches of domestic work for the old-time mental development and book study for women a writer in the Atlantic comes squarely out and says that never in all the generations of good cooks and housekeepers has it ever been shown that the ability to do things well with the hands has developed the thinking powers or made a cultivated woman. On the other hand, the development of the thinking power and the broad culture achieved through "book learning" have again and again produced women who are able to do things well with their hands when the demand arose.

She says: "We have no evidence from the hundreds of good housekeepers whom we all know that the perfection of their domestic appointments makes them thoughtful, broad-minded or an inspiration to their children. I recall at this moment a married friend whose house from attic to furnace-room is habitually spotless, whose cakes and salads and biscuits are a pure delight—but her conversation is distinctly not up to the

level of her biscuit. And she is no solitary example." This writer finds, however, that there is great need of right training in the lines for the women whose work lies in this direction rather than in the ways of literary culture. She finds that every woman should be taught to do as well as possible the thing she can do, and to give true service to the world. Apparently she finds that to demand of women whose bent is to bookish pursuits and who can serve the world in those direc-

tions a knowledge of domestic economy is to waste them and to hamper them; and that this hampering comes from the sad lack of domestic training in the women who are supposed to do domestic work. It should be as possible for a woman to leave the routine work of her home to the care of competent workers as it is for the head of a business to leave typewriting to the folk he engages. A business man may be a good judge of the typewriter's finished work without himself ever using a machine.

STORY OF THE CORN

WHILE there is no doubt whatever that Indian corn originated in America and at the discovery of the country had been so long in cultivation that its many forms had reached nearly the perfection that they have today, there is the same difficulty in positively naming its natural progenitor as in the case of every prehistoric vegetable now cultivated for food by man.

That corn was originally a grass belonging to the genus known as *zea* is evident to the botanist; but whether this grass grew in Paraguay and bore ears upon which each kernel was enveloped in a separate glume or pod just as we find them in reverted ears of primitive corn in the field today; or whether it grew on the upper plateau of Mexico and put forth bunches of little ears having but two rows of kernels on each, as lately discovered by Professor Duges, is a question which may never be definitely settled. It is certain, however, that from whichever of these forms the product sprang, the first successful step in producing this food resulted in popcorn, and from this, through husbandry practices and varying environment, the sorts now known have been brought about.

So extensive had the cultivation of this cereal become at the time of the discovery of America, says a writer in the New Era, that it was nearly the first object that attracted the attention of those who landed upon our shores.

Columbus found maize in Haiti on his first voyage in 1492; and in 1498 reported his brother as having passed through 18 miles of cornfield on the isthmus. Magellan supplied his ships with maize at Rio Janeiro in 1520; and every explorer mentions the grain from Columbus' time to

that of the arrival of the French at the site of Montreal in 1535 "in the midst of extensive cornfields." Cabeza de Vaca in 1528, and De Soto in 1539 landed in Florida, and both speak of the fields of maize, beans and pumpkins that they found there in great abundance. In 1605 Champlain found fields of corn at the mouth of the Kennebec; and Hudson in 1609 saw a great quantity of maize along the river that now bears his name.

General Wayne writing in 1794 of the Indian settlements, asserts that "the margins of these beautiful rivers, the Miami of the Lake and the Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles, both above and below this place, Grand Glaize, nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America from Canada to Florida."

Remarkable Memory

Graphic accounts of the extraordinary powers of memory possessed by the English literary man, John Churton Collins, and interesting views concerning his rugged individuality are met with in the new biography of the writer mentioned, at the hands of his son, says a review in the Portland Oregonian.

The London edition of Collins' time considered him to have powers of memory similar to those possessed by Macaulay. "Collins must have known most of Shakespeare by heart," says one story, "and not only poetry but prose was prisoner in that retentive thought after a single reading. He could recite off 15 pages of Napier without a mistake."

Early Christian Art

A LARGE audience, including Dr. Ernest Gardner, Professor Lethaby, Prof. Ernest Gardner and Sir Henry Howarth, were present at Kings College, London, when Prof. Josef Strzygowski, professor of the history of art in the University of Vienna, lectured on his special subject, "The Origin of Christian Art."

After reminding his hearers how short a time ago it was that Hellas and Rome were considered the only soil in which the arts had germinated, the lecturer stated that by the fourth century Jerusalem had taken the place of Rome as the capital of the world, superseding Alexandria and Antioch as a center of art, and leading her pilgrims through countries in which art was more dependent on the Hellenistic-Persian culture than on that of the Mediterranean. In the ecclesiastical architecture of the east was to be found a spirit individual, characteristic and varied, and totally opposed to the uniformity of the ecclesiastical architecture in Rome. Nor did Constantinople offer the key to the question of the change from classical to medieval art. In his opinion, the main channel of communication between the ancient and the medieval world was the east.

The lecturer concluded by describing how Europe had accomplished her emancipation from the influence of the east in early Christian times. Her help was nature, and then in the second line Greek and Rome art. There were two worlds of art, he said, the one purely decorative, the other that of nature and human expression. The history of Christian art showed how the two tendencies might be combined in a great creative movement.

Quaint Phrases

In Basil Hargrave's "Origins and Meanings of Popular Phrases and Names" there are some interesting explanations. The phrase, "every man Jack of them," is explained as a corruption of the archaic "every-ly" or "every-lyon" (every one) into "every-John" and then "every-Jack." "Hobson's choice" goes back to the seventeenth century to Tobias Hobson, who kept a livery stable at Cambridge, Eng., and who "would only let out his horses in strict rotation, saying: 'This or none.'" "Point blank" was the white spot in the center of the target from the French blanc.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A GOOD TEACHER

SOME one claiming to have been the first "kindergarten" child in America writes, as follows to the American Magazine of his recollections of Miss Elizabeth Peabody of Boston, to whom this system of education owes so much. He says:

"It was before the year 1854 that I first saw Miss Peabody. Probably about a year and a half before, for it was spring, and we sat by an open window while she told me a story. It was of the siege of Troy, and she made it so

plain and matter of fact to me at that very juvenile age that I know exactly how that big, wooden horse looked to me from her description. A few years after she was teaching me geometry and later on reading. Of course, I did not know that I was being educated on strict kindergarten lines, but years after I fully appreciated it.

"She could make herself plainly understood by even the very smallest of children. There was no talking down to their level—no 'baby talk' about her.

The words were selected that were already known and some new ones added and explained. Never tiresome. We always wanted more—went away hungry is no fanciful phrase as applied to Miss Peabody's teaching. She did not lay any stress upon remembering things, but on knowing them. She could make a very young child know geometry and Latin, but there was no conjugating of verbs or heavy demonstration of theorems. It was all done in short talks and spontaneous questions. It seemed as if she could see a question in an eye glance or gesture of a pupil and bring out an answer from some other one or furnish it herself just as it was needed.

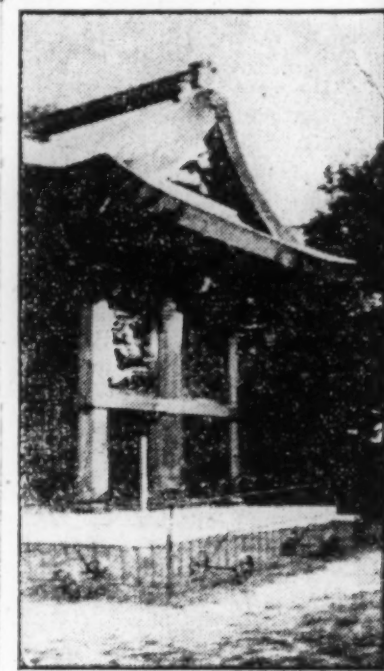
"Of her classroom work I know very little. I was in her school at Englewood, N. J. (Theodore Weld's school), but all that I can remember was Miss Peabody. What she said and how she said it filled our thoughts. I do not remember ever to have heard a word said about not whispering or keeping still. But I do remember with the impression still vivid as of a had dream my first and only half day under 'academic' discipline."

Pullman City of Orient

An outlet for the overflow population of Cairo, which has almost doubled in 10 years, and now numbers close to 1,000,000, has been provided by the building of the modern suburb of Heliopolis, completed last year on the site of the ancient city of that name. In less than four years, on land that formerly comprised 5000 acres of desert sand, five miles from Cairo, has been built a town of 400 houses. It is termed the "Pullman City of the Orient," and is now connected with Cairo by an electric train service that brings it within 10 minutes of the heart of the capital.—Consular Report.

Drowning Out Conversation

An amusing instance of Theodore Thomas' educative efforts in music is told of one of the Central Park Garden concerts. Some people were talking during a performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and Thomas suddenly called for a long heavy roll of the drum in the middle of the fairy-light strains. Then he turned and fixed the talkers with his eye. They held their peace thereafter.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

FACSIMILE OF FAMOUS GATEWAY

The facsimile is in Kew, Eng., after gateway of Imperial Messenger, Japan.

ing on the other hand that has merely a practical end to serve plainly tells us so. Beauty, as we know, can be combined with utility, but the one will always be as apparent as the other, for nothing possesses so much influence on architecture of every sort and variety as the motive and purpose that lie behind it.

SAFETY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BY all logic the good man should be safe. He who does right should be protected by his own right motives and deeds. Material education, however, the supposed laws which seek cause and effect in matter maintain that exposure or accident or fatigue can overtake him who is upon an errand of mercy as readily as him who is bent upon misdeeds; that failure can beat down the just with the unjust; that suffering falls equally at times upon the innocent and upon the guilty. In spite of the religious exhortation for centuries that men shall trust God their safety has been supposed to be at the mercy of every material condition and their own efforts toward righteousness have not been at all understood as protection against trouble.

Recovery of Sunken Timber

An engineer in Sweden, C. J. Naucler of Falun, has invented a process by which the timber which sinks to the bottom of the river during the process of transportation from forests down stream can be recovered. It is estimated that from 10 to 15 per cent of the timber floated down the rivers sinks to the bottom, so that if this invention proves satisfactory it should be a most profitable undertaking.

It appears that the inventor has already thoroughly tested his invention in Lake Runn and that he has recovered a considerable quantity of valuable timber from the bottom of the water. The machine is understood to be simple and ingenious, added to which it is inexpensive to operate.

"If"

If I can dry one tear today,
Hold back one soul that wants to stray,
Or show to one the higher way,
My life will fuller be.

If I can speak one soothing word,
Inspire a talent yet unstirred,
Or check some sentence best unheard,
My life will fuller be.

If I can spare of my scant store
A mite to cheer some life most poor,
If some lost hope I can restore,
My life will fuller be.

—Gertrude Walton.

Finley Peter Dunne proposes that the Congressional Record be illustrated, but he fails to detail the method. Wonder if he means half tone or comic cuts, or merely blue-pencil cuts. — Springfield Union.

to his fellows, the other to take advantage of them. Physiological theories maintain that both may suffer from the weather and that if one or the other does not it is because of physiological conditions. If, however, the spiritual and moral elements in human thought prevail at all to benefit mankind, should they not perform their office in just such a situation as this? Physically these two men are in the same plight; morally they are far apart, in two differing states of consciousness. And in all justice he who is about a righteous business should not suffer.

Now Christian Science comes to reveal spiritual law to men that they may see how right thinking and right doing really protect them. Hereafter a man's goodness has perhaps not saved him from bodily distress however much peace of mind it has brought him; and this because we have not understood spiritual law to be thus availing and have feared and submitted to supposed cause and effect in matter. In a general way all men have known there is no safety in wrong-doing. But to learn how much safety, even physically, there is in right doing is to learn the lesson of Christian Science, to come into a right relation to

divine law, and to see this law prevail in the face of all that matter can claim to do.

True and scientific Christianity says to you in effect, that you have all your life, possibly, supposed your health to be governed by physical laws; your business by commercial and industrial conditions; your home by personal desires and caprices. And that all this time you have been unaware of a higher spiritual law which sets aside the control of these lesser beliefs. So when you come to understand this spiritual law you come into a new life. The material order of things falls away and you grow to know God's government of man. You find that as you obey divine law and apply it to purify all your thoughts you expect safety and have the right to expect it; for you are letting God shine in you as light would shine into a darkened room and the dangers of the darkness must lessen as the light comes in.

Then the man who goes out to do good, who rejoices in spiritual and true thoughts as he goes about his work, can find his safety in understanding that this Christian state of mind protects him. When he learns that God is Mind, that spiritual thinking in man reflects

this divine Mind, and that evil comes to him mentally, too, as evil suggestion seeking admission to his thoughts, he sees that existence is primarily mental and that wherever he excludes evil from his thoughts he is keeping it out of his experience. He sees that if evil threatens him with bodily ills that these too are mental, that his employment of right motive brings to his aid divine law and that the operation of divine law actually silences, through the right thinking with which it supplies him, the supposed causes and effects in matter. The man who is doing good, in short, has God-given dominion over all the things that would make him suffer. And the true understanding of Christianity will open his eyes to this dominion; equip him with a knowledge of God's law that will gradually establish for and with him God's authority; and so increase his love for good that his safety grows and grows until it shall be all-enfolding.

Christ Jesus brought God to his fellow men; and in finding God they found safety. All whom he healed found themselves really safe from disease under God's law; and he bade them "sin no more" that they might remain safe. Indeed, there is much to do that we may

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Rebecca Essays

The Atlanta Constitution lately did a very kind thing for the children of the city. When "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" was going to be performed in the city the Constitution offered a prize of money to the child who should write the very best essay on country life, and to the 300 children whose essays were judged the best a ticket to a matinee performance of the play. This play is from the pretty story of Rebecca, a girl who lived in the country and was happy in the simple every-day pleasures of a life out of doors.

There were two essays judged to be of equal merit, so that the prize was divided between the two girls who wrote them, but as one of these schoolgirls was in the sixth grade and the other in the eighth it would seem as if the girl who had had the less training and study had really accomplished more. The judge, Julian Harris, did not know anything about the writers of the essays, and he remarked that next time the contestants would better be divided into classes according to their grade in school.

The essay of the sixth grade girl is as follows:
From the old-fashioned house and garden, to the fluffy little chicks, with lov-

ing mother hen clucking to them, and the little ducks on the pond taking their first swim, a farm has a beauty and charm that to me nothing else has.

The noble horses, the friendly cows, the pretty chickens and all the other animals that are there, are all delightful pets. To hunt nuts and eggs is as delightful an occupation as one could wish.

To live on a farm is to be happy all day long. It means, in the morning, to help milk the cows, feed the horses and chickens, take the cows to pasture, and if it is harvest time, to sit on top of the wagonful of hay or grain. At noon to eat the wholesome meal, in the afternoon to play, and then in the evening, with the help of a faithful dog, to bring the cows home again. The whole day is full of pleasure and happiness.

Rebecca was happy on her aunt's farm, and so is any other child if she even visits a farm.

Farm life is altogether the most beautiful and delightful life one can lead.

We are not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts.—Ruskin.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Lioness.

A Thrifty Squirrel

A gentleman in Williamsport has a park of several acres, in which a score or more of gray squirrels have taken up their abode. The other day the owner bought two bushels of walnuts to be fed to the squirrels during the winter. He left the bag with the nuts in the back part of his carriage which was pushed into the shed.

Two days later when the occasion required the use of the carriage again he went to remove the two bushel bag of walnuts, when, lo and behold! there wasn't half a peck of the walnuts there. But there was a hole in the bag and an excited squirrel that chattered on a beam overhead seemed to have more than the ordinary amount of interest in the man's movements.

The latter watched the squirrel and when he discovered that it had its home behind one of the rafters he climbed up a ladder and investigated. He not only found the squirrel's nest, but all the stolen walnuts as well. The squirrel had transferred the nuts from the carriage up under the rafters all within 14 hours of daylight.—Philadelphia North American.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 13, 1911.

Unwieldy Legislation

IN DISCUSSING the Liberal government's national insurance bill, one of the great organs of Conservative opinion has criticized it because among other things it provides virtually that domestic servants shall insure themselves and compares these employees to those that lay upon the bed of Procrustes; they could lie upon it, in fact they had to enjoy its terrifying hospitality, only they must fit the bed, it must not fit them, and the exigencies of an enforced fit were extremely trying. But contrariwise, the same Conservative organ with its fellows, since and during the lively birth of the budget of 1909-10, has objected very much to the Procrustean situation of the land-owner, the distiller and brewer of strong drink and the holder in general of investment securities.

The national insurance bill happened to be a measure that originated in an English legislature and concerned those only within the British Isles. This accident makes it English in classification, but one of its non-political features makes it at once a member of the great family of over-grown legislative measures that are to be found from Washington to Westminster; we refer to its top-heavy character. Unless we are mistaken, the author of this particular bill has sometimes found himself at a loss to understand the meaning of some of its provisions, and as the chancellor of the exchequer is an extremely able man with a legal training we may safely conclude that some of the bill is unintelligible.

Writer after writer of the modern school in these subjects has pointed out that the executive or administrative part of government becomes more complicated, that an army of functionaries must ever be increased and that the actual operation of governing agencies is more and more clogged by an elaborate machinery. But they go a step further and point out that both in England and the United States the mass of laws increases in bulk, in subdivided detail and in obscurity. The result of this state of facts, if they can be proved to exist in such a case, is a situation such as has been developed in modern constitutional states and that we have seen in the dilemma of Mr. Lloyd-George. A legislator in the first place does not wish to leave anybody out, in the second place should he show any tendency to do so there are plenty of gentlemen that will remind him of his duties, and, above all, when a measure has been elaborated by its friends it is made chaotic by its enemies. We are not aware that the members of the legal profession altogether object to some degree of obscurity in a statute. Every cloud has a few briefs in it, but the ordinary people, for whose benefit the statute is proposed or passed, would like it made short and sweet. Short, that it may be mastered easily, sweet, in their direction; and who can say that they are unreasonable? Yet the chances have been shown to be pretty strong that if a legislative body be regarded by voters as a colander through which to strain every benevolent or ameliorating scheme that may happen to recommend itself for the moment, the result will not be benevolent at all or ameliorating. On the contrary, it will result in a conduct of government so slow and unwieldy that the moral activity necessary in political action is more often hindered than aided. Above all, it will result in handing on responsibility from the individual to a law, a process that is not wholesome for free popular government. The situation in England, as an example, is made the more striking in that Mr. Lloyd-George has at heart the happiness and welfare of those that in the past have received none too much attention from any side.

Why a Holiday Recess for Congress?

THE first regular session of the sixty-second Congress has held a few meetings, with no business of any importance beyond receiving communications from the White House, and it is now agreed by both houses that a recess shall be taken from December 21 until Wednesday, January 3. Pending the taking of this recess it is only fair to assume that no business of importance will be transacted. It is equally fair to assume that no business of importance will be transacted in the week following the holidays. Past experience proves that so far as practical results are concerned December is a wasted month in Congress. The idea that Congress is in session and doing business during that month, or during the opening weeks of January, is more or less of an illusion.

There has been for some time a growing sentiment against the continuance of what has come to be a mere pretense in this respect. In no quarter is there the slightest disposition unnecessarily to hasten the proceedings of Congress, to place time clocks in the House or Senate, to insist that legislation shall be reduced to a cold business basis; the necessity for ample consideration of all measures, for the widest latitude in debate, for extended, calm and careful deliberation, is everywhere recognized among thoughtful people, but the present method of procedure in the American Congress does not make for any of these. It simply promotes the frittering away of time at the beginning of a session and a scandalous haste in the disposition of business at its close.

Why a holiday recess immediately after assembling? The representatives and senators have, in the main, just arrived in Washington from their homes. The inference is that the recess is intended to give them an opportunity to return to their homes. As a matter of fact, few of them do return. The winter homes of a large number of representatives and senators are in the capital. The only known reason for the holiday recess is that it is customary, and this is precisely the reason why time is generally and shamefully wasted in the early weeks and months of every session.

As a rule, little criticism of congressional methods of "killing time" is heard until the session is well advanced, until the warm weather is approaching and it is discovered that the principal supply bills and other really important matters have been neglected. Then there is country-wide protest, and then there is such haste in both houses as often to leave serious doubts in the public mind concerning the efficiency and safety of the American legislative system. But the time for criticism and protest along this line is at the beginning, not the close of the session. If there is to be reformation in this particular, and there certainly ought to be, it should be inaugurated at the start rather than vainly pressed for recognition at the finish.

ATTENTION was recently called to the new rules of the supreme court curbing the eloquence of counsel in cases coming before the highest national tribunal. It seems that the justices are to discipline themselves in like manner. "Skeleton opinions" are now being filed, longer in form than the old "per curiam" opinions, but much briefer than those hitherto given in most cases by the court. Save in the most important cases, hereafter there is to be abstention from exhaustive discussion of facts or the law. Judgment is to be pronounced, the general reasons given and citations made; but the justices are not to be bound to give to litigants or to the public any such elaborate accounting for their final judgment on matters at issue as has been deemed necessary hitherto.

Necessity, of course, is the mother of this invention. Judges, no more than counsel, like to be curbed in thinking out loud, especially if able to do it impressively and with rhetorical embellishments. But what can the tribunal do, with a docket such as a nation like this now makes up annually, and with the ethics of business and the conventions of society in such a state of flux demanding decisive settlement to a degree not known in generations? The days, weeks and months are no longer. The number of litigants multiplies; the number of justices to hear and decide and the number of hours for arguments remain the same; also the time that can be given for announcing opinions. Consequently, there is only one method of relief, namely, condensation of argument of counsel and condensation of opinion of the court. To what a state of consciousness of speech lawyer and judge may be forced a century hence, who shall say? Suffice it now that the court, as at present constituted, is equipped for getting its business done at a maximum of efficiency and intends to escape the charge of being lazy or fossilized, whatever else may be said of it.

Where Opera Pays Composer

IF THE number and architectural beauty of South American opera houses indicate the trend of popular taste then there may be good reason for believing that what Mascagni said recently about the artistic appreciation in cities visited by him in the interest of his "Ysobel" applies to a large degree to most of the great communities in South America. The famous Italian composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" has just returned to Turin after a South American tour that brought total receipts amounting to \$800,000. Such operatic patronage would look big even for the United States, where in times past composers and singers have found their Golconda. It is now apparent that Buenos Aires, to mention one city concerned in the Mascagni enterprise, enters the lists of world-centers where opera in all its regal splendor is truly at home.

Pietro Mascagni on his return to Italy said something about being happy that his New York arrangements for "Ysobel" fell through. However this may be, when he was in the United States in 1903 he certainly scored handsomely from an artistic standpoint. That the financial aspect of his American visit did not please him then may have been one reason for his exuberance over his South American reception. The Buenos Aires met the composer on his arrival to the number of 50,000 persons, and, besides filling the coffers of the San Paolo, where as conductor of the orchestra Mascagni was paid \$12,000 a month, made his stay a continuous ovation.

Music to the Latin people is almost as much as bread and meat, and, considering the great economic opportunities that have come to the transplanted members of the race in the new world, it might be understood that nothing which money can buy is too good for them. At the same time, the discriminating taste that accompanies a Latin American's acceptance of opera may often be a safe index to what is really worth while. It can be only a question of time when "Ysobel" will reach the northern continent and there is hardly any doubt that Pietro Mascagni will derive from his operatic interpretation of Tennyson's "Lady Godiva," when presented in the United States, the same financial and artistic satisfaction which was accorded him in the sister republics to the south.

THERE has been published in an English newspaper a letter in English to a friend from a learned Chinaman, in which he discusses the situation in China. The letter, though, as the reader will see, it has some phrases that show an unfamiliarity with the language employed, is of a most interesting production, if only for the fact that it shows what an educated Chinaman thinks about the present convulsions. He says, among other things, that some ten years ago Prince Henry of Prussia and the Japanese general, Fukushima, advised the Manchus in power to make sure in the first place that China had a strong army and in the second place that power should be more centralized. He then asks:

"Who can say that these advices were wrong? But neither of the above gentlemen knew that they are like giving sharp weapons to a child to play."

Violent as may be the figures that this writer uses, there can be no mistake about his meaning. China after this advice very much improved its army and attempted to govern more after western methods. That the reformers may have wished to take as a model the popular rather than the centralized western government is in no way surprising, because in few places in the civilized world is it very well understood that most of all in matters of government by constitutional methods may practise contrast strongly with theory. No one can deny that if the theory is right the practise must be so, too, but this entirely depends upon whether citizens or subjects are willing to make the practise follow the theory. At all events, says the Chinese gentleman that we quote, the advice on these matters of polity was taken by the Manchu government with no particularly pleasant results, at least to China.

• We do not pretend to discuss Chinese politics any more than Chinese literature, but we think that what an intelligent oriental says here is a commentary on attempts to anticipate the conformity of oriental with occidental habits of thought. It is one of the generous impulses of the citizen of the United States or of Great Britain to seek to share with others the benefits of a political system that the most cursory investigation must show to any one is the product of

Expediting Judicial Procedure

development through centuries of experiment and experience. It is as well the impulse of too many that inherit the constitutional instinct to cry out when western political methods are denied in a measure to orientals and thereupon to make out a case of oppression or at least of denial of rights. But we think that this Chinese writer comes more near to the root of the matter when he says that institutions go more than weapons should be granted to them that have not learned how to use them understandingly. We may add that if the writer of this letter be correct in his conclusions it shows in a somewhat medieval light the advice of his highness of Prussia to the Manchus to get them an army. Perhaps a critic that differed with this writer might call him an extremely ungrateful Chinaman, but he seems to have thought a good deal. The day will probably come when China will find an efficient army of the same use as a police force that other nations find it, but to suppose that the mere creation of an army or of a highly trained bureaucracy pivoting upon a single executive could solve the question is to take a good deal for granted. China, like all the western nations, will find that the first and great need of the day is that the individual shall think straight and that this must be preliminary to the enjoyment of constitutional freedom, a freedom that can never be operated by the mere existence of its description on paper.

A. MAURICE LOW, in the second volume of his book on American origins and characteristics, discusses what he describes as the relative inferiority of American women in realms of influence in which women of Europe have been conspicuous. Conceding that they are given a very high social rank and community value in their collective capacity, he still maintains that there are singularly few American women conspicuous as outstanding figures in national history who can be said to have shaped the ideals of their own or later times. Of course, one reason for this, as Mr. Low admits, is because of woman's non-participation in affairs of state and her prohibited leadership after the manner of Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth and Victoria of Great Britain or Tzu Hsi of China. If this embargo is to be raised, and it now seems likely in the somewhat remote future, and if the American woman is to become a citizen and a public official, then the record of the future in this respect may be different from that of the past.

American women also have been debarred from indirect influence on affairs of state such as has existed in Europe and Asia where a less rigid moral code has existed. An American voting constituency would soon relegate to obscurity a president, governor or mayor whose adviser was suspected of involving him in infidelity to wife or home. In yet another sphere has the American woman been less influential than her sister in Europe. She has never created anything corresponding to the salon of France or the circles of the best London society, where men of intellect, makers of history and of literature and art and women of charm and intellectual capacity freely and regularly mingle. Washington's characteristics as a national capital are altogether too much those of a political maelstrom or of a great center of investigators of nature and the economic resources of the earth, and far too little those of a resort where artists, men of letters, philosophers, theologians, travelers and men of intellectual distinction gather for the stimulating intercourse that a national capital's society at its best may afford when dominated by women with serious ideals.

On a list of the "world's twenty greatest women," just put forth by an Illinois equal suffrage association, it is interesting to note that there are only two names on the list that are not either British or American; and that most of the persons listed were "reformers" and six of them conspicuous as woman suffragists. Not thus is any such list made truly comprehensive. It must include women of types that America has not yet produced freely or conspicuously, because of distinct legal and ethical limitations imposed by traditions as to women's intellectual inferiority that have dominated American men in their appraisal of their mothers, wives and daughters.

BARCELONA, Spain, is to have a lunar exhibition—the first ever held—in May next. It is to include large scale maps and photographs, designed under the supervision of astronomers of celebrity, and it should prove to be educational in the highest degree. The moon is familiar to most people only by name and sight.

THE Philadelphia mint is turning out one-cent and quarter-dollar pieces just about as fast as it can, but it seems to be impossible to keep up with the demand. There ought to be a happy medium between one cent and a quarter, but it seems that the majority of people either practise extreme economy or plunge.

WOMEN must be prepared for much that goes with politics, as, for instance, such a statement as that they voted in the Los Angeles election at the dictation of their husbands. It will serve to offset matters some when they hear their husbands accused of voting at the dictation of their wives.

CONFECTIONERY to the value of over \$134,000,000 is produced in this country annually. The increase of production within a few years has amounted to nearly \$50,000,000. This would indicate, we should say, that the pie belt is widening and lengthening.

A TRIBE whose vocabulary consists of only 300 words has been discovered in Mexico and it is said to be one of the most contented in the neighboring republic. It does not, of course, produce any writers on the American tariff.

ARNOLD BENNETT promised, or threatened, just before leaving the country, that he would write up Chicago; and whichever way it goes Chicago is doubtless looking eagerly forward to an early copy of the write-up.

IT WILL hardly be fair to say that the United States postoffice department is paying expenses until all the expenses that a private concern would have to meet in the same business are charged up to it.

IN ACTUAL flying time Aviator Rodgers crossed the continent in about three and a half days. Some day this record may be made without the "flying time" qualification.

WHEN a man gets to be "King Apple" at a Spokane (Wash.) apple show, he is supposed to have reached the top notch.

America's Famous Women